The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

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TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months.....75
Three months.....50

A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less,	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
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	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
Six lines or less,	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
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Three squares,	7 00	10 00	15 00
Four squares,	9 00	12 00	20 00
Half a column,	12 00	16 00	24 00
One column,	20 00	30 00	50 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, one year, $5 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices, $1 75

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

1860.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

FISHER & SON are now opening the *largest and best selected Stock of Goods* ever offered in this community.

It comprises a full line of Fashionable Dress Goods, suitable for SPRING & SUMMER, such as Black and Fancy Silks, French Foulards, (Chintz Figures,) Fancy Organdies, Ducals, Challie's Lawns, English Chintz, Ginghams, Lustres, Prints, &c.

A large and beautiful assortment of Spring Shawls.

A fine stock of richly worked Black Silk Lace Mantles. A full assortment of Ladies' Fine Collars, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c.

We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c.

Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarletan, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.

French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.

Hats and Caps, of every variety and style.

A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold *Cheap*.

We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, *free of charge*, at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.

COME ON E, COME ALL, and be convinced that the *Metropolitan* is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.

FISHER & SON

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

AT

D. P. GWIN'S STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Velvet Cords, Cotton Drills, Linen Duck, Blue Drills, and other fashionable Goods for Men and Boys' wear.

The largest and best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, All Wool Delains, Challie Delains, Alpacas, Plain and Figured Braize, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, Larella Cloth, De Barge, Traveling Dress Goods, and a beautiful assortment of Prints, Brilliants, &c.

Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, (bleached and unbleached,) Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbonds, Gloves, Mitts, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Victoria Lawn, Mull Muslins, Swiss and Cambric Edging, Dimity Bands, Velvet Ribbons, and a great variety of Hooped Skirts, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Spring Shawls.

Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Shaker Bonnets, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt and Fish.

Also, the largest and best assortment of Carpets and Oil Cloths in town, which will be sold cheap.

Call and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

EUREKA!! EUREKA!!!

LADIES' CHOICE!!!

PATENT SELF-SEALING, SELF-TESTING, AIR-TIGHT

FRUIT CANS.

Just what was wanted—a CONVENIENT air-tight cover, to show at all times, the exact condition of the fruit within the jar. It is so simple that one person can seal up *twenty-four cans in one minute. Or open seventy-two cans in one minute.*

No fruit is lost in using these cans, for should any one be defective, the cover always shows it in time to save the contents. Tin, Earthen, or Glass jars, sold only at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, July 18, 1860.

1,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED!

NEW GOODS

FOR SPRING & SUMMER.

BENJ. JACOBS Has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS in general,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
For Men and Boys
GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c.

The public generally are requested to call and examine my goods—and his prices.

As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*

Huntingdon, April 4, 1860.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.

WALLACE & CLEMENT Respectfully inform the public that they have opened a beautiful assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C.,

in the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon, lately occupied as a Jewelry Store.

Their Stock is new and carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce.*

FLOUR, FISH, HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, SALT, LARD, and provisions generally, kept constantly on hand on reasonable terms.

Huntingdon, May 9, 1860.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [April 4, 1860.]

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Lawns, Delains, and other Dress Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

Select Poetry.

LIVE FOR SOMETHING.

Live for something, be not idle—
Look about thee for employ!
Sit not down to useless dreaming—
Labor is the sweetest joy.
Folded hands are ever weary,
Selfish hearts are never gay,
Life for thee hath many duties—
Active be, then, while you may.

Scatter blessings in thy pathway!
Gentle words and cheering smiles,
Better are than gold and silver,
With their grief dispelling wiles.
As the pleasant sunshine falleth,
Ever on the grateful earth,
So let sympathy and kindness
Gladden well the darkened hearth.

Hearts there are oppressed and weary;
Drop the tear of sympathy,
Whisper words of hope and comfort,
Give, and thy reward shall be
Joy unto thy soul returning,
From this perfect fountain head,
Freely, as thou freely givest,
Shall the grateful light be shed.

A Select Story.

THE POOR PRINTER.

It was a cold evening in the month of December that Judge Wright was sitting by a pleasant fire at the residence of his brother, in Louisville, Kentucky. His little niece was sitting beside him, with her head resting on his arm, and her hair falling in ringlets over her snowy shoulders.

"Tell us a story of a mechanic, uncle, if you please; for I often hear you speaking of them," spoke the little girl looking innocently up into the face of the Judge.

"I will tell you of a poor printer I know," replied the Judge, "if you will only promise to pay attention to it."

"Of course I will, uncle, for I always like to hear of printers."

The Judge seemed wrapped in study for some moments, and then began:

"I once knew a man, said he, who lived in a little town in the western part of Virginia. He was of a respectable family, but not very wealthy, and the youth, for youth he was at the time our narrative commences, expressed a desire to learn the printing business. His parents having no objection to it, he entered an office in the town of W———, which was carried on by a young man by the name of M———. He continued in the office about two years, at the expiration of which time the office was sold to another firm. The former proprietors of the establishment immediately purchased another office in the interior of the State, and the young man wishing to finish his trade with those he had commenced with, immediately left home and joined his old employers. Time rolled on, and his apprenticeship was finished, and he returned home. There he met his old friends and former associates, and particularly a young lady to whom he was much attached. His visits were very often, and in less than a year they were engaged to be married.

He, in the meantime, had purchased a printing office, and was publishing a weekly paper, and by applying himself closely to the office, had many friends, and, as is the case in publishing a paper, some enemies. Those who were his enemies had sought every measure to injure him, but in spite of all they could do, he still prospered in business.

But although he was engaged, some of the ladies of the place, who had set themselves up as aristocracy, sought an interview with the young lady's mother, and by falsehoods and misrepresentations, succeeded in winning the unsuspecting parent over to their side, and by her inteference with the daughter the marriage was broken off.

This was more than the young man could stand, and at the close of the volume, he discontinued the publication of the paper and left for parts unknown.

Years rolled on. We find the young man a successful lawyer, residing in the city of New Orleans. He had there gained a name that will ever stand, not only as being an influential member of the bar, but a respectable and honored citizen of the Cresent City.

As this young lawyer was sitting in his office one afternoon, reading, he was interrupted by a gentle rap at the door. The lawyer answered the rap with his pleasant "come in." The door opened and the figure of a female entered. She seemed about thirty years of age, and had been one of the most handsome of her sex, although time had cast its shadow over the freshness of her features.

"Are you not a lawyer?" she inquired in a sweet musical voice.

"I have the honor to belong to that profession," he replied.

"I have a case I would be happy to have you attend to, if you will do so," she added blushing.

"What is the tenor of it?"

"It's a divorce case. My husband, shortly after our marriage, took to drinking very hard, and having squandered all our means, has now abandoned me altogether, and I am forced to take in sewing to support myself and child.

"I will do what I can for you madam, and I think there will be no difficulty in obtaining one."

The lady gave him her name as Mrs. Young and said she was boarding with a friend at No.—, Chestnut Street," and then left the office.

After she had gone the thought occurred to him that he had seen that face before, and the more he thought about it the more he was convinced that such was the case, and to satisfy his curiosity he resolved to visit her the following day. The next afternoon he called at ——, Chestnut Street, and there found the person he was in search of sitting in a very nicely furnished apartment, with a sweet, rosy cheeked boy by her side.

After talking on the different topics of the day he ventured to ask her if she was a native of the State.

"No, sir, I was rasied in Virginia, and resided there till shortly after my marriage," she answered.

"Did you not at one time reside in the village of M——?"

"I resided there several years," said the lady, as she scrutinized the features of the strange lawyer.

"I suppose you were acquainted with the citizens generally, were you not?"

"Yes I was partially acquainted with most of the inhabitants," said she.

"Were you acquainted with a young man by the name of W——, who published a paper there?"

"I was very well acquainted with him, as we were engaged to be married, but upon the interference of my mother and some others, it did not take place." Here a tear was seen to start down her check.

"Do you know what has become of him?" asked the lawyer.

"I do not," she replied, "but would to God I could find out where he is, for although I was forced to slight him, he would still be a friend to me," she said trying to hide her tears with her handkerchief.

"Then, madam," he replied, "you see that man in me. I am that printer, the one that loved you above all others, and the one you would now trust as a friend. He is all he was."

She sprang to his arms—their lips met, and the love they had for each other years before was kindled anew.

"Ellen, my only love, nothing on earth could give me more pleasure than this meeting. Often have I thought of you since we parted on Virginia's lovely soil."

They talked over the times they had when they were young. How they had taken moonlight walks in the garden and exchanged pledges of love; and, finally she told him she had been decieved in her husband, for, instead of being a wealthy Southern merchant, he proved to be a gambler and a drunkard.

He succeeded in getting a divorce for her, and they passed many happy hours together, but they were not numerous, for the next spring she fell a victim to that terrible disease, yellow fever. The lawyer, ever proving a friend, took the young boy and adopted him as his own; as he never married, he had no more.

"I have finished the story, all but one thing," said the Judge.

"What is that?" asked his niece.

"It is simply this: that printer of whom I have been speaking, is none other than your uncle. It is myself that is the hero of the story, and the child I spoke of, you know, he is in my office, and bids fair to become a good lawyer."

Dow's Alphabetical Advice.

A—Always attend to your own avocation, avoid ale-houses and artful women.

B—Benevolent but not prodigal, bury all bickerings in the bosom of forgetfulness.

C—Contrive to collect cash and keep it.

D—Do your duty and defy the devil.

E—Early endeavor to eradicate every error, both of head and heart.

F—Fight fairly when you do fight; but the better way is not to fight at all. Fiddle for no fools.

G—Grace, goodness, gumption, and a little goose-grease enables a man to slip through the world mighty easy. Get them and glory in them.

H—Harbor hope in your hearts, if you would be happy; but hark ye, hope can't sunder nor rot the rope of a hangman.

I—Inquisitiveness is insufferable, indulge not in it.

J—Juleps may be called the juice of joy, and the yeast of jest; but let them alone, for too much joking often destroys the joviality of the social circle.

K—Kindness kindles the fire of friendship. A kiss always avails more than a kick.

L—Love the ladies, look before you leap, eschew loaferism.

M—Make not mischief by meddling with other folks' business.

N—Never be caught napping except in the night time.

O—Order is Heaven's first law! Obey it.

P—Pursue the plain path of probity, and put in practice what you will give in precept.

Q—Quarrel not, quibble not, be not fond of asking questions, or addicted to queries.

R—Rum ruins respectability; renounce, renew and renovate.

S—Seek salvation, oh, ye sinners! become saints and ye are safe.

T—Take time by the forelock; try to turn every moment to account.

U—Union unites to unity; in the whole union there is unison; be you, therefore, united for the sake of unison.

V—Vanity has connection with valor, remember that.

W—Women and wine bring want, woe and wretchedness, when wickedly indulged in.

X—'Xtra 'xertions accomplish 'xtraordinary ends.

Y—Yield to no tyrant; yeoman and their yoke-fellows are lords of the soil.

Z—Zig-zagging is characteristic of a zanzy; take a straight course through life, and zealously pursue it.

☞ Fun should be cultivated as a fine art, for it is altogether a fine thing. Who ever knew a funny man to be a bad one? On the contrary, is not he, nine times in ten, generous, humane, and good? To be sure he is. Fun, it is a great thing. It smooths the rough places of life, makes the disposition sweet and rosy, scatters sunshine and flowers wherever we go, gives the world, a round, jolly countenance, makes all the girls pretty, and mankind one of the best families out.—We go in for fun.

FROM GRAVE TO GAY.—The English papers report that a funeral had been appointed in Berwick, to take place at half-past two o'clock on Thursday afternoon, and the clergyman appointed, received a request from the funeral party to the effect that they hoped he would make the funeral an hour earlier than that proposed, as they *wished to go to a circus in the afternoon.*

An Interesting Sketch.

A PERILOUS HOUR.

I was apprenticed to a decorative painter; but being of a bold, daring, loving turn, I ran away to sea before my time was out.

After some years of knocking about I got tired of marine life, and having marrried and determined to stick to the shore. I got work of a builder whose peculiar line lay in erecting tall chimneys. I had always a very cool head and could stand on elevations that made most men dizzy, and so I was soon a favorite with my master.

We had on one occasion to fasten a lightning conductor which had sprung near the top of a very high chimney, and Mr. Stamming chose myself and one James Colly to do it, as the most daring of his men. About half a dozen of us went that morning with a hand cart, containing the necessary ropes, blocks and kite, and a box or cradle. Having flown the kite, and dropped its line across the top of the chimney, we soon drew up a rope, at the end of which was a block, through which run the line whereby we were drawn up.

Colly had only been married a fortnight, and as we stepped into the cradle the men banteringly asked him if he hadn't a last dying speech to leave for his wife; and then Mr. Stamming having shaken hands with us, and bid us be cool and steady, we were drawn steadily up. It was well known all over town that the conductor was to be fixed, though as the day was not named I did not expect we should have many spectators; but as we got higher, and the view opened at our feet, I saw that the streets were already thronged with starers. Colly was very quiet; and when I waved my hat to the people he said snappishly, that this was no time for such folly, and that he thought I might think of better things than how to amuse these gapping fools who, he dared say, desired no better fun than to see us meet with an accident.

I had come up with the best heart, thinking, indeed, nothing about the danger we incurred; but as we drew nearer and nearer the top, and nothing, as it seemed, belonging to this world near to us but this straining rope, I began to see the peril of this undertaking. What Colly thought I don't know—he sat at the bottom of the cradle, never looking out, though I told him he would do better to keep his eyes about him, so that he might grow used to the height.

Good Heaven! what was this? Here we were within a yard of the top projecting coping and still were they winding away without slacking speed in the least! I guessed in a moment that they mistook our height, and that with the great purchase of that windlass the rope would be boken when the cradle came to the block, I sprang up and catching the rope, climbed hand over hand to the coping. Colly, too, sprang up and followed me. He, too got safe; and still they kept on winding up, till the rope sung again with the strain upon it.

Then it snapped, and the cradle, hauling line, and the main rope with its block fell down. Thus were two men left in a most desperate situation.

Poor Colly was completely crazed with affright, and the moment he got on the coping, which was only a foot and a half broad, he called out, "Where can I pray? Where can I kneel and pray?" And so I said, very solemnly, "Sit down, Jim. God will hear us if we pray to him sitting down."

The color of his face was of a transparent blue; and it was distarted and twitching, as he was in a fit. His eyes were very wild, and drawn into a squint, and he couldn't sit steady, but swayed his body backward and forward, so that I felt certain that he must topple over and kill himself.

"Come, Jim, lad," I said, thinking to take the fright off him; "it's hard enough but it can't be mended. Hitch up a bit, and put your arm around the rod—may be it will steady you."

"Where are you? and where is the rod?" he asked, in a very low voice, though he was looking straight at me, and the rod was only a foot or two to the left. By this I knew he was blind with fright; and self-preservation said, don't go near him; but I remembered his new wedded wife, and that taking him all through, he was always a decent fellow, and I thought how I should have liked to have done, if I had been in his case, so I determined to run a bit of a risk in his favor.—Of course I durst not get on my feet, but working myself on my hands I got to him, and putting my arm around his waist, telling him as cheerfully as I could to keep cool, I got him with his arm around the rod. It had, however, sprung the stapling for five yards down, and was so loose that it swayed with him, and I expected any minute to see him falling head and heels down, and the rod tearing away with him.

There was a great bustle down below; people were rushing round the yard, and pushing to get in, but as yet there were but some score of men at the foot of the chimney, and by close looking I saw them put somebody on a board and carry him gently away toward the engine house. One of the men walked after with a hat in his hand; then I knew that somebody had been hurt with the falling cradle, and that it must be poor Mr. Stamming, as none of our men wore hats.—Not a face was turned up to us. I learned afterward that our men were so taken up with sorrow that so good a man, and so kind a master should be killed, that for a while they had never thought about us and the people outside imagined that we had come down with the cradle; so thus were we left in total desolation for full twenty minutes.

While I was watching them below, feeling very sorry for my poor master I was started by a wild laugh from Colly, who began making cat calls, and yelling as if possessed.—Then I knew of course that he was gone mad.

Even now I tremble when I think of that time. It was horrible to peer down the shaft, black and sooty and yawning, and scarcely less to look outside and see a flight of pigeons sweeping round at considerable less height than we were. Then Colly—thank God, he was so dazzled that he could not see me—calling my name three times, as I sat fairly cringing in dread that his sight might clear, and with a ghastly grin, and chewing with his mouth, he began working himself towards me. I worked away from him as noiseless as I could, with every hair of my head standing on end. He followed me twice round that horrid coping, making most hideous noises, add then coming a second time to the rod, he got an idea in his muddled head that I had fallen over; for he never lost a sense of where he was all through this trying time.—Then he tried to get on his feet; but at the risk of my own life, I could not let the poor fellow rush on certain death without one more effort, and I cried out for him to sit down, he cowered down like a whipped dog, all trembling. I suppose it had been put into his head that I was a dead man speaking to him.

That morning my wife had got a letter from her sister in Canada, and as there were parts in it that we could not make out, I had put it in my pocket intending to get our time keeper to read it for me. It had a scrap of uncovered paper at the bottom, and by another good Providence I happened to have a bit of red lead pencil in my pocket. I wrote on the paper, "Get us down—Colly's gone mad." This I shut up in my tobacco box, and was fortunate enough to drop it just at the feet of a couple of men who were standing by the engine-house door.

Directly all was bustle to rescue us. They got the kite up a again, and I watched it mounting slowly, slowly—and when the slack twine fell between Colly and myself, I took it in my hand and could have kissed it. Poor Colly, with his teeth chattering, still fancied I was a spirit, and I did all I could to favor that idea until they got another cradle up to us. Then having got Colly in, I scrambled in myself, and clutching him fast, I shouted for them to lower; and so we were got down, he wrestling and fighting with me all the way.

He was in the mad-house for some months and then went to scavengering, for he never could face any height again, and I have never had the same clear head since that perilous adventure.

Rules for Health.

[*a la* DR. HALL.]

Never go to bed with your feet sticking out of the window, particularly when it is raining or freezing.

More than three pig's feet and half a mince pie eaten at midnight, will generally cause the consumer to dream of houris, paradise, accommodating bankers, and other good things; at least they are not apt to do so.

Never stand in the rain barrel all night—It checks perspiration, and spoils rain-water for washing purposes.

Never spank your children with a hand-saw, or box their ears with the sharp edge of a hatchet, as it is apt to affect the brain.

To enlarge the muscles of the arms and legs, climbing up and down the chimney (especially if the house is a four storied one) three or four times before breakfast, is a cheap exercise, and gives a voracious appetite.

Ear-ache in children is a common and vexatious complaint. To cure it at once, bore a hole in the tympanum with a gimlet, and pour in oil and things. If the child keeps on crying bore it all the way to the other ear.

Corns may be easily cured. The most torturing corn can at once be extirpated as follows:—Take a sharp knife, and find the joint of the toe whereupon the corn resides; insert the knife in the articulation, pry off the toe and throw it away. It will never return again, unless your dog brings it back to you in his mouth. (Patent applied for.)

The habit of drinking can be cured by giving the drinkers all the liquor they want to drink all the time. We know of two in our own experience who were cured in three weeks. One jumped out of a fourth story window and ran a curbstone into his head.—The other didn't get up one morning, and has now a universal curbstone growing over his head in the graveyard.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—One hundred years ago there was not a single white man in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, or Illinois Territories. Then, what is now the most flourishing part of America was as little known as the country around the mountains of the Moon. It was not until 1769 that the Hunter of Kentucky, the gallant and adventurous Boone, left his home in North Carolina to become the first settler of Kentucky. The first pioneer of Ohio did not settle till twenty years after this time. A hundred years ago, Canada belonged to France, and the whole population did not exceed a million and a half of people. A hundred years ago the great Frederick of Prussia was performing those great exploits which have made him immortal in military annals, and with his little monarchy, was sustaining a single handed contest with Russia, Austria and France, the three great powers of Europe combined. A hundred years ago the United States were the most loyal part of the British Empire, and on the political horizon no speck indicated the struggle which within a score of years thereafter established the greatest republic of the world. A hundred years ago, there were but four newspapers in America; steam engines had not been imagined, and railroads and telegraphs had not entered into the remotest conceptions of man. When we come to look back at it through the vista of history we find that to the century which has passed has been allotted more important events, in their bearing upon the happiness of the world, than almost any other which has elapsed since the creation. A hundred years hence, what will be the development.

☞ A good joke is related of Horace Greely, who was met on a recent excursion down East, in a promiscuous company, by a political opponent who thought to make a laugh at his expense. The stranger shook the hand of the philosopher vigorously. Philosopher didn't know him. "Don't you remember me," suggested the other, "and that you and I drank brandy and water on the Plains?" "Oh-oh-oh-yes," responded the philosopher, "I remember—you drank the brandy and I drank the water?"

CHINESE SALUTATIONS.—The salutation between two Chinamen when they meet, consists in each clasping and shaking his own hands, instead of each other's, and bowing profoundly, almost to the ground, several times. A question more common than "How do you do?" is, "Have you eaten rice?" This being the great staple article of food throughout the empire, forming the chief and indispensible part of every meal, it is taken for granted that if you have "eaten rice" you are well.

Etiquette requires that in conversation, each should compliment the other and everything belonging to him, in the most lauditory style; and depreciate himself with all pertaining to him, to the lowest possible point. The following is no exaggeration, though not the precise words:

"What is your honorable name?"

"My insignificant appellation is Wong."

"Where is your magnificent palace?"

"My contemptible hut is at Suchau."

"How many are your illustrious children?"

"My vile, worthless brats are five."

"How is the health of your distinguished spouse?"

"My mean, good-for-nothing old woman is well."

THE SIMPLE SECRET.—Twenty clerks in a store. Twenty young men in a village. All want to get along in the world, and all expect to do so. *One* of the clerks will rise to be a partner and make a fortune. *One* of the compositors will own a newspaper and become an influential and prosperous citizen. *One* of the apprentices will come to be a master-builder. *One* of the villagers will get a farm and live like a patriarch. But which is destined to be the lucky individual?—Lucky? There is no luck about it. The thing is almost as certain as the Rule of Three. The young fellow who will distance his competitors is he who masters his business, who preserves his integrity, who lives clearly and purely, who never gets in debt, who gains friends by deserving them, and puts his money into a saving bank. There are some ways to fortune that look shorter than this old dusty highway. But the staunch men of the community, the men who achieve something really worth having, good fortune, good name, and a serene old age, all go this road.

ANECDOTE OF THE REVOLUTION.—Col. Williams, a delegate in Congress from Connecticut, after having signed the Declaration of Independce, said to one of his companions:

"If we are defeated in our struggle for Independence, this day's work will make bad work for me. I have held a commission in the rebel army; I have writtten for rebel newspapers; I am the son-in-law of a rebel Governor, and now I affix my name to the rebel declaration. My sins are too great to be pardoned by our royal master; I must then be hanged."

The other gentleman answered:

"I believe my case is not so desperate, for I have had no connection with the army, nor can it be proved that heretofore I have written or done anything obnoxious to the mother country."

The immediate and prompt reply was:

"Then, sir, let me tell you, you deserve to be hung."

☞ "If I catch yees near my house again I'll break your neck, ye rascal," said one Irishman to another.

"But you asked me yourself."

"But I didn't ask yees to make love to my wife, you scoundrel."

"I haven't made love to your wife; you are laboring under some mistake."

"Don't tell me that now; didn't I see you wid my own eyes trying to come the blarney over her?"

"But I tell you I didn't do any such thing; I don't care that for your wife," giving his fingers a snap at the words, "nor that."

"Yees don't care for her, hey? She's as good a woman as you are, any day, ye dirty blackguard, and if yees speak disrespectful of her, I'll be after tachin' ye better manners."

A GOOD STORY SPOILED.—A cynical individual on reaching a pathetic story in one of the papers lately, noted in his memorandum book as follows:

Somebody whistled. Teacher calls up big boy on suspicion.

Big boy comes up and holds out his hand, sullen and savage.

Noble little boy comes manfully forward, and says:

"I am the boy what whistled, sir," at the same time extending his hand.

Teacher simmers down, and lets 'em both off.

(Mem—Noble little boy thought teacher wouldn't lick him if he told the truth, but knew big boy would lick him if he didn't.)

A CURIOUS RETORT.—Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, was once running for Congress, with an opponent of unusually large statue, and on the stump one day this discussion became unusually warm. Whereupon the large man said to Stephens, who was small and delicate:

"Why I could button your ears back and swallow you whole."

"And if you did, you would have more brains in your stomach than you ever had in your head."

The laughter which followed effectually dissipated the ill-humor which was fast gaining ground.

A GOOD HIT.—An invalid once sent for a physician, and after detaining him for some time with a description of his pains, aches, &c., he thus sums up:

"Now, doctor, you have humbugged me long enough with your good-for-nothing pills and worthless syrups; they don't touch the real difficulty. I wish you to strike the true cause of my ailments, if it is in your power to reach it."

"It shall be done," said the doctor, at the same time lifting his cane and demolishing a decanter of gin that stood on the sideboard.

☞ An old lady, on being witnessed before a magistrate as to her place of legal settlement, was asked what reason she had for supposing her husband had a legal settlement in that town. The old lady said; "He was born and married, and they buried him there; and if that ain't settling him there, I don't know what is."

☞ Deal gently with those who stray.—Draw back by love and persuasion. A kiss is worth a thousand kicks. A kind word is more valuable to the lost than a mine of gold. Think of this and be on your guard, ye who would chase to the grave an erring brother.

☞ An innocent young sportsman, in order to shoot a squirrel on the top of a small tree, climbed another close by; and on being asked the reason for so foolish a freak, said that he didn't want to strain his gun by a long shot.

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, August 29, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS.
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS.
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES.
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $500 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

REGULARLY NOMINATED DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HERSCH. V. JOHNSON,

OF GEORGIA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION,

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY D. FOSTER,

OF WESTMORELAND.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY.
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingdon.
PROTHONOTARY,
DAVID CALDWELL, of Dublin.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
JOHN LONG, of Shirleysburg.
REGISTER AND RECORDER,
JOHN R. HURD, of Alexandria.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN JACKSON, of Jackson township.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.
JOHN EBY, of Shirley.
AUDITOR,
CHARLES C. ASH, of Barree.
CORONER,
HENRY L. HARVY, of Franklin.

Let the People Know!!

That there remained in the National Convention at Baltimore, after every disorganizing Rebel had seceded, **436** regularly appointed delegates, entitled, under the rule, to cast **218** votes—**16** MORE than TWO THIRDS of a Full Convention. Let them know that, on the second ballot, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, received 181½ votes of the 218, over FORTY more than TWO-THIRDS of the whole vote present. And then, to clinch all, let them know, that the resolution declaring STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS to be the unanimous choice of the Convention, passed without a single dissenting voice; so that Stephen A. Douglas actually received **218** votes—SIXTEEN votes more than two-thirds of a full Convention!

Let the People know, too, that the Seceders' Convention which nominated Breckinridge and Lane had no authority from any constituency to sit at Baltimore outside of the regular Convention—that it did not contain more than eighty or ninety delegates who had even a shadow of authority from the people to act—that it cast in all but **105** votes—not one of them properly authorized, or binding on any body—let them know this, and let them decide which was the Regular and which was the Disorganizers' Convention, and which of the nominees, Douglas or Breckinridge, is entitled to the undivided support of the National Democracy.

☞ The Lincoln men are becoming very much disheartened at the progress making throughout this State and Union, by the Bell and Everett party. At first, the Union party, it was thought, would be a nice little side-show arrangement, but if the Bell men continue to increase until the day of election, as rapidly as they have during the past month, the Lincoln party will be a side-show arrangement. Douglas, too, is gaining strength daily. Since the late Southern elections, which resulted so disastrously to the aspirations of Breckinridge, the Democratic voters are getting their eyes open to the fact that he has no claim to being considered a Democratic candidate. He is the candidate of a factious few, who are daily trying to deceive and mislead honest and well-meaning Democratic voters. He is the candidate of the Disunionists of the South, and his election would be as great a curse to the Democratic party and the country, as the election of Lincoln would be. Both are sectional—the election of either would be a sectional victory. All true Democrats—all conservative men should rally to the support of Douglas. His election would be a victory over Disunionists, North and South—over corrupt bad men—and would bring peace, prosperity and happiness to the country. In the present state of the political parties, the chances of an election are strongly in favor of Douglas first—second, Bell.—We would not give a copper for the chances of either Lincoln or Breckinridge. Their friends may continue to make a great noise up to the day of election, when the honest and patriotic voters will turn their backs upon disunionists, factionists, and corrupt politicians of all grades, and vote for the candidates of the people, whose success would forever put to rest the "nigger" question.

☞ We see it stated in some of the disorganizing sheets, that the Douglas press of the State, with two, three and four exceptions, are in favor of the "Cresson compromise."—Editors who can publish such falsehoods are fit tools for the Yancey Disunionists. They think the people as dishonest and as big fools as themselves. There is not a Douglas paper in the State favoring the Cresson *fraud*.—True, there are some professing to be for Douglas that advocate a fusion by which Breckinridge or Lincoln can be elected, but they are not honestly for Douglas. They are only trying to deceive the true and faithful friends of the regular nominee. We dont count such as Douglas papers. They are purchasable material.

☞ Friend Traugh of the Hollidaysburg *Standard*, appears to be very much troubled because the *Globe* is the only paper in the Juniata valley that opposes the Cresson *fraud*. We can assure our neighbor that whenever we know we are right, we feel just as comfortable *alone* as he possibly can in the company of the presses independent and honest, just so far as their masters will permit them to be. Will Brother Traugh inform his readers how many of the owners of the Democratic press in the Juniata valley are not office-holders under the Administration. Such an item of news might open the eyes of some of the near-sighted Democrats. We support Douglas because he is the regular and *only* regular Democratic nominee for President, and we cannot favor any fraudulent compromise by which that nomination is denied.—Brother Traugh, you say Douglas is the only regular Democratic nominee, then why advocate a proposition that denies that he is the only regular Democratic candidate. Your course is clearly a disorganizing one; as much so as if you should advocate a straight-out Breckinridge Electoral Ticket. Breckinridge is no more a Democratic nominee than Lincoln is, and to ask us to support Electors who would cast their votes for Lincoln in preference to Douglas, is asking more than true Democrats will agree to.

OUR COUNTY TICKET.—We doubt whether there ever has been a ticket nominated by the Democracy of the county that gave more general satisfaction than the one now before the people. From the top to the bottom of it, every man is well qualified, and can be voted for with a certainty that if elected, the duties of the several offices will be honestly and faithfully discharged. We make no exceptions—we are personally acquainted with every man upon the ticket, and we say earnestly, that every man should be elected.

COL. S. S. WHARTON NOMINATED.—The Opposition Senatorial Conferees of Huntingdon, Bedford and Somerset, met at Bedford on Tuesday of last week, and after a protracted struggle, Col. Wharton, of this place, received the nomination for Senator. The Democratic Conference will be held at Bedford on Monday next, when we expect a candidate will be nominated, who can go before the people with a certainty of an election.

MORE DOUGLAS THUNDER.—We have received several numbers of a new daily paper, published at Harrisburg by Wm. D. Earnest & Co. It is the *Daily State Sentinel*, and will be furnished to subscribers at $4 per annum, 50 cents for the campaign. The weekly *State Sentinel* is but $2 per annum. The daily and the weekly are papers of the right stripe,—they do not change with every new moon—they adhere strictly to the nomination of the "Little Giant," and can be relied upon as true to the Democratic party and its principles.

WHICH DO YOU PREFER?—The following is the briefest—and withal, truthful—presentation of the platforms of the Democratic and two sectional parties, on the slavery question, that we have seen:—

Let Congress INTERVENE to PROTECT Slavery in the Territories.—BRECKINRIDGE.

Let Congress INTERVENE to PREVENT Slavery in the Territories.—LINCOLN.

LET THE PEOPLE OF THE TERRITORIES DETERMINE THE QUESTION FOR THEMSELVES.—DOUGLAS.

The Cresson Fraud.

"It is true (as is remarked by the Harrisburg *Daily State Sentinel*,) that many of the honest, sincere and steadfast friends of Douglas have for the moment given in their adhesion to the Cresson fusion, or rather the Cresson *fraud*. This is owing to the fact that they have shifted the proposition no further than to discover that they will have a chance to indicate their preference for Mr. Douglas over Mr. Breckinridge. When they have looked into the depths of this fusion dodge, and discovered that, even after the friends of Douglas shall have demonstrated their strength in a result only to be counted by thousands, that there is a contingency wherein their votes are to be traded off to the support of Yancey, Rhett, Keitt and Breckinridge slave code interests, and still another contingency, when their votes shall be made to count for any candidate *claiming* to be Democratic, whether he be such or not, *then*, no Democrat, no friend of regular nominations, no friend of Stephen A. Douglas, no friend of the Union, can touch it! For our part, we are for Douglas, for the reason that the party has presented him to us in the usual way. We are for him for the reason that he is the representative of pure and well settled Democratic principles; and no committee that men ever *packed*—whatever assumption of power they may take to themselves—can set a trap that will catch our vote and transfer it to Breckinridge or anybody like him." That's the talk.

☞ What has become of the *Cleveland Plain Dealer?* We havn't had a sight of it for the last three weeks.

☞ The days are getting shorter!!!!

Official Report of the Proceedings of the Democratic National Executive and Corresponding Committee of Pennsylvania.

[From the Doylestown Democrat.]

HARRISBURG, Aug. 15, 1860.

The committee assembled at two o'clock at Buehler's Hotel. The president, General A. L. Roumfort, took the chair, and Samuel Harper of Pittsburg, and W. W. H. Davis, of Bucks, were appointed secretaries.

On motion, the roll of the committee was called, when those present answered to their names; as did also several members of the State Central Committee, who were present.

A number of letters were read from gentlemen in various parts of the State interested in the preservation of the integrity and the principles of the Democratic party.

On motion, the Chair appointed a committee of seven, consisting of Edward G. Webb, R. M. Gibson, Ira C. Mitchell, George M. Kline, John M. Laird, E. L. Orth, and Robert E. Wright, which was authorized to report a preamble and resolutions, setting forth the reasons for the step the Executive Committee is about to take.

Several motions were made, and resolutions introduced, touching the matter under consideration, all of which were referred to the committee.

The committee, through its chairman, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The majority of the State Committee, appointed by the authority of the Reading Convention, through Wm. H. Welsh, its chairman did on the second day of July last, in the city of Philadelphia, usurp powers not conferred upon it by the Reading Convention and usages of the Democratic party, but, on the contrary, failed to perform duties enjoined by the same, and assumed the powers of a National Convention, in presenting the names of candidates for President and Vice President not nominated by the Democratic National Convention, but which names were subsequently entertained by bolters and disunionists, at a meeting irregularly convened; and whereas, said State Committee utterly failed to perform its executive duties, which consist in issuing addresses, distributing pamphlets, organizing the party, furnishing speakers to the various sections of the State, in behalf of the regular nominees of the National Democracy—Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson—in accordance with a distinct resolution of the Reading Convention to this effect, and to follow the directions of the National Convention in reference to the Presidential contest.

Whereas, The majority of the said Welsh State Committee, at its re-assembling on the 9th of August, at Cresson, did refuse to rescind that portion of its previous action which was so obnoxious to the Democracy, or to ascertain the wishes thereof by either summoning a new Convention of representatives delegates fresh from the ranks of the Democracy, or even to reconvene the old Reading Convention, and thus endeavor to harmonize the Democratic party, as recommended by the Democratic Mass and delegate Convention, which met at Harrisburg on the 26th of July last, under the call of the National Democratic Committee; but, on the contrary did resolve, first, to mutilate the electoral ticket, formed at Reading, by striking therefrom the names of two electors. Second, did devise a scheme unknown to our laws, which the election officers are not sworn to execute, nor could not be made responsible for any malpractice relating thereto. Third, did in effect intensify the most obnoxious portion of the resolution adopted at Philadelphia, insomuch as it presents inducements to the Disunion electors, should such be chosen, and hold the balance of power in the electoral college, to obstinately refuse to vote for Douglas and Johnson, and thus compel, under the terms of the resolution, the electors to vote for Breckinridge and Lane, even should they not have received a hundred votes in the Commonwealth; and in that it further empowers the Democratic electors from this State, in an unexampled and dangerous manner, to vote, in certain contingencies, for any man "*claiming*" to be a Democrat, who merely "*runs*" for the office of President in any State, and would thus authorize the vote for such men as Yancey and Rhett, notorious disunionists of twenty years standing, either of whom may be candidates by their respective constituents, or by legislative action; and fourth, did, in an insulting and ridiculous manner, assume the prerogative of capriciously pledging and unpledging honorable gentlemen, who had already given unequivocal pledges, either to the member of the National Democratic Committee of Pennsylvania, or to Wm. H. Welsh. Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That when the State Executive Committee assumed to control the Presidential contest in a manner at variance with the proceedings and recommendations of the Democratic National Convention, through its committee regularly constituted, they usurped powers not belonging to them as a State Committee, and that, so far as the Presidential election is concerned, we place ourselves exclusively under the directions and auspices of the National Committee, as the only supreme executive power in which final supervison of the Presidential campaign has constantly heretofore been vested, and we entirely refuse to recognize the executive power of the State Committee, other than over the State elections—acting in accordance with the authority vested in them by Democratic State Convention—excepting so far as it follows the lead of our National head.

Resolved, That having exhausted every expedient likely to win back the majority of the Welsh Committee to the path of its executive duties, and to the Democratic organization from which it has parted; and having earnestly and anxiously striven to preserve the unity and integrity of the Democratic party, until it has become painfully apparent that conciliation and concession only embolden them in their wrongdoing—that we, acting under the authority of the National Convention which met at Baltimore, and the Convention which met in Harrisburg on the 26th of July, being the members of the committee appointed under the resolution of the latter Convention, and former members of the Welsh Committee, do now determine to proceed to the formation of an electoral ticket, pledged to the unequivocal support of the nominees of the Democratic party—Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson.

Resolved, That we now proceed to the selection of alternates to act as Douglas and Johnson electors, in case the electors, or any portion thereof, appointed by the Reading Convention, shall refuse, upon interrogation, to support Douglas and Johnson, the regular nominees of the Democratic party, and them only; and failing to complete the list, the duty to do so is referred to a committee of seven, to be appointed by the chairman, to act in conjunction with the members of the committee in the districts where such action is necessary.

Resolved, That no better evidence of the insincerity of a majority of the Welsh State Committee, in proposing a fusion of the Douglas and Breckinridge votes in Pennsylvania, can be had, than the fact, that in all such States as Douglas could carry against Lincoln, with a single Democratic ticket in the field, the leaders of the Disunion Breckinridge movement have issued a ticket for the exclusive support of Breckinridge, with no other possible view than to defeat the Douglas electors running therein.

On motion of Mr. Hunter, the name of Geo. M. Keim, an elector at large, was stricken from the electoral ticket, and that of John Cessna, of Bedford county, inserted in its place.

The committee, on motion, proceeded to select alternates to fill the place of those on the electoral ticket who will not pledge themselves to vote for the regular nominees of the Democratic National Convention, Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson.

On motion, the Democratic papers throughout the State are requested to publish these proceedings. Adjourned.

A. L. ROUMFORT, President.

SAMUEL HARPER, } Secretaries.
W. W. H. DAVIS, }

New York as She is.

The *New York Herald*, which was never known to stick to a sinking ship, discards Buchanan and Breckinridge with the same coolness with which its editor casts of his dirty linen. Read the following editorial from the *New York Herald* of the 21st instant:

NEW YORK SAFE FOR THE CONSERVATIVES BY 50,000 MAJORITY—A LESSON TO OTHER COMMERCIAL STATES.

The Union combination ticket for Presidential electors secures the vote of the Empire State from being cast for the candidate of a factious and revolutionary minority, and saves the country from an agitation which would have been more fearful than any it has ever yet witnessed.

This fact will be seen by a glance at the figures of the popular vote cast in this State during the last four years. The following is the table of aggregates in the vote of each year since 1856:

	Total vote.	Dem.	Rep.	K. N.
1856—President,	296,586	195,878	276,000	124,604
1857—Sec. of State,	439,789	195,482	177,425	66,882
1858—*Governor,	544,816	230,513	247,954	60,880
1859—Sec. of State,	503,728	252,589	261,139	—
*Abolitionist vote,	5,470.			

From this table it will be perceived that on no occasion has the Republican vote come up to anything like what was cast for Fremont in 1856, while the steady set of the tide of popular opinion to the conservative side is unmistakably evident in the aggregates of the Democratic vote. The spring tide of Fremont enthusiasm left the Democratic vote in 1856 at its lowest expression. In the election of Secretary of State in the subsequent year, although nearly 100,000 voters abandoned the Republican ticket and 58,000 that of the Know Nothings, the Democratic vote fell off only about 350 from that cast during the previous Presidential election. The next campaign was a more important one, as the Governor of the State was to be elected. The Republicans made the most strenuous exertions to bring out their adherents, and they were assisted by the division still existing in the conservative ranks, which gave them the confidence of being the winning party, and they brought their vote up to 248,000—the Democratic vote also increasing, under all the disadvantages, to 230,000, while the Know Nothing fell off 6,000.

Last year's election of Secretary of State presents some remarkable facts. The Know Nothing organization presented no ticket, and its 71,000 votes disappeared from the table; while the Republican aggregate obtained an increase of only 3,000, and the Democratic one of 22,000 votes. The steady set of the popular tide gives us a clue to the results that will be obtained in November. There can be no doubt that at least 620,000 votes will be cast in this State at the next Presidential election, and it is equally evident that none of the enthusiasm which existed for Fremont now exists in the Republican ranks. On the other hand, we witness everywhere a great uprising of the Union and conservative sentiment. In the South it has been overwhelming; in the Middle and Northern States its results have not yet been seen, for no elections have yet taken place. But no man accustomed to observe the operation of great moral influences upon the masses of the people, can for a single moment believe that New York and all the central commercial States, will be insensible to the great ruling idea of the day.

Both the figures and the teachings of reason, therefore, tend to this one result: that the aggregate popular vote of New York will probably increase 120,000 on the vote of last year, divided, as that vote was, between two electoral tickets. Of that increase the conservative voters, who come out only in times of great danger, will comprise at least two-thirds, or 88,000 votes, which will carry the conservative vote up to 330,000, while the Republican vote cannot exceed 290,000.—These are logical results, which will bear analysis. No one can believe that, under the peculiar circumstances attending the nomination of Lincoln, the re-action of the John Brown raid on many moderate Republicans, the recent reiteration by Mr. Seward of the most offensive and revolutionary theories of the Republican school, and the diminished enthusiasm exhibited by its orators and partisans from what it was during the Fremont canpaign, Mr. Loncoln can get more than one half of the natural increase of voters since 1856. This gives him the same result of 290,000 votes exhibited in the previous calculation.

On the other hand, we have some very significant facts. The union of the conservative vote upon one electoral ticket has not been produced by a combination of juggling leaders, buying and selling their adherents. On the contrary, three cliques of selfish and quarrelsome leaders, bitterly hostile to each other have been forced to lay aside their selfish pretentions by a universal expression of the popular desire and an uprising of the popular sentiment. The conservative masses have now got the ticket they desire; and not only will they unite on it to a man, but it will call out a popular enthusiasm to put down fanaticism and Northern sectionalism, and a reserve conservative vote such as has not been cast for many years. Set down New York, therefore, as safe for a popular majority of fifty thousand votes against Lincoln and let the conservative elements in the other commercial States teach their selfish and bickering leaders to do the same thing in behalf of our common interests and the welfare of the country.

A LARGE PLUM.—Mr. James Saxton presented us with a dark red egg-plum on yesterday, measuring in circumference 6½ inches. It was grown in his yard.

Union and Harmony.

WHY THE BRECKINRIDGE MEN WERE NOT READY TO SUBMIT TO THE VOTE OF THE MAJORITY!

If the Breckinridge men were in favor of that union and harmony which results from submission to the rule of the majority, they would have agreed to the proposition of the friends of Judge Douglas in the State Committee, to submit the question to the decision of the Democratic voters of Pennsylvania.—*If the Breckinridge faction were really desirous of carrying the State for the Democratic Party, why did they not agree to run a Union Electoral Ticket pledged unconditionally to support the Democratic Candidate for the Presidency, for whom the highest number of votes should be cast in the State.* This might have enabled us to defeat Lincoln, an object which all true National Democrats in Pennsylvania sincerely desire to accomplish. But no! they did not dare submit themselves or their candidate to this decisive test. It did not suit a minority faction, and therefore they wanted a huckstering contract, by which, in a certain event, the vote of the State should be given for the minority candidates—that is for Breckinridge and Lane, although three-fourths of the Democratic votes cast should be in favor of Douglas and Johnson. Such was their proposition at Cresson. All their study and efforts seem to be directed towards getting up a conspiracy against the majority. So it was when they seceded at Charleston, so it was when again they seceded at Baltimore; and now they are scheming to defeat the will of the majority in Pennsylvania by a conspiracy to which they are shameless enough to ask us to become parties by which the votes of the Democratic majority if cast in this State at the next November election for the regular nominees of the party might be counted as if they were cast for the candidates of the seceders—and thus the voice of the people be set at naught. Such a bargain even if made by the politicians could never be carried out. The honest masses of the Democracy would spurn with indignation and contempt such a sale of their suffrages. The Breckinridge faction it seems have yet to learn that the votes of American freemen are not among the ordinary commodities of the market.—*National* (*Montgomery co.*) *Democrat.*

Important From Texas.

Abolitionists Hung—Great Excitement Throughout the State.

By the Southern mail, received last night, we have several items of Texas news in regard to the late Abolition excitement in that State. The Nacogdoches *Chronicle* gives the following:

ELLIS COUNTY.—A young man, who had been employed in a store at Waxahatchie, was hung a few days since for giving strychnine to slaves to put in wells.

SMITH COUNTY.—The man who was shot in the attempt to set fire to Tyler has been found dead.

CHEROKEE NATION.—The Paris *Press* speaks of a rumor that a bloody fight had taken place in the Nation, between Abolitionists and pro-slavery men, in which 150 of the former were killed, and 7 of the latter. This story is most probably a fabrication.

WOOD COUNTY.—On the 29th ult., an armed committee escorted the notorious J. E. Lemon out of Wood county. Just before which, he signed a document binding himself under penalty of his life not to return to Wood county, nor publish or circulate Abolition documents in the State.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.—The citizens of Cherokee have organized for their protection.

MORE INCENDIARISM.—Another attempt has been made to fire buildings near Tyler, also in Brenham, and in Georgetown.

The Houston *Telegraph* of the 11th says:

We learn from a gentleman who passed through Henderson, in Rusk county, on Monday morning, that the town of Henderson was set on fire last Sunday night, the 5th inst., and was almost entirely consumed. Every house on the square, excepting one, including all the business houses in the place, was destroyed.

The people of Henderson, our informant says, put no faith in the reported conspiracy, and neglected to appoint a patrol or keep watch. The fire was discovered on Sunday night about nine o'clock. No clue had been discovered of the perpetrators of the deed.

PREACHER HUNG AT VEAL'S STATION.—The Fort Worth *Chief*, of the 1st inst., has the following brief notice of the execution of an Abolitionist conspirator:

We learn that a preacher by the name of Buley was hung at Veal's Station last week, for being an active Abolitionist. A majority of three hundred men condemned him.

A DISCOVERY IN BRENHAM.—The Brenham *Ranger*, of the 10th inst., says:

A few days since, several negroes were arrested on Mill Creek, in this county, who acknowledge to their having poison given them by white men, for the purpose of poisoning their owners and families, and that the day of election was the time fixed for a general insurrection. They also implicated some negroes about town as being concerned in the murderous plot.

TROUBLE IN TENNESSEE COLONY.—The Fairfield *Pioneer*, of the 9th inst., has the following:

Mr. Tague, a printer in our office, has just arrived from Tennessee Colony, Anderson county, and brings the news that he witnessed the hanging of two white men in that place on Sunday, the 9th instant, who were proven to be guilty of inciting insurrection among the slaves of that neighborhood. Their names were Antoney Wyrick, and his cousin Alfred Cable. They were engaged near the colony at their trades of wagonmaking and blacksmithing, where they have been living for four or five years. Wyrick had been previously taken up for harboring and selling liquor to negroes. Negroes were found in the possession of fire-arms and strychnine, furnished by these men.

The Houston *Telegraph*, of the 11th inst., says:

On Monday last, a white man rode up to Mr. Dick Breeding's, near Round Top, at noon, and finding but a negro girl at home, questioned her about runaway horses, &c., and finally asked her how she and the negroes were satisfied. He then went off, and fifteen minutes after returned with three negroes, demanding something to eat. The woman gave them food. After eating, they broke open a trunk in search of money. They then put a shovel full of fire in the bed, and left. After they were gone, the negro woman extinguished the fire, and then ran to the overseer's house to tell him what had happened. The affair caused a great deal of excitement.

☞ It is said that the drought in Texas is so general and so extreme that the large emigration flowing into the State has been checked, and many families from Alabama and other Southern States are returning to their former homes.

Oil Wells in Pennsylvania.

The somewhat outlandish name of Seneca-oleum has been given to the oil that exudes from various counties in Penna, on the shores of Seneca Lake. But, however outlandish the name, the thing itself is one of the marvels of the age. The inhabitants of the oleaginous region have published a journal, called the *Oil Creek Reporter*, and the Philadelphia *Bulletin* wonders that some punster has not already called that region the land of *Greece*. The *Reporter* relates some startling facts. It says that on Oil Creek alone there are from four to five hundred oil wells, and as many as fourteen hundred in Northwestern Pennsylvania, a number of which are very productive. These oil wells, it is said, vary in depth from one to three hundred feet, and the most productive yield from ten to fifteen barrels of oil a day each, a barrel holding fifty gallons.—One of these wells is described, the boring of which reached the depth of one hundred and fifty-three feet, when the pure oil began to appear, and it now flows in a continuous stream over the top of the pipe, filling twelve barrels a day, which is equal to 174,722 gallons a year. The oil appears to be "forced up in pulse like jets, as if some great artery of nature had been pierced." The only expense of this well, after the first outlay for boring, is the cost of barrels and the hire of a man to close them up as they are filled. In one region, abundance of oil has been obtained at a depth of only sixteen feet from the earth's surface, and it is dipped out of the holes dug to received it, by the pailfull.

The *Reporter* describes the oil obtained from these wells as one of the best illuminators in the world. In "Gales History of Rock Oil" it is stated that the same oil is found near Scottsville, Kentucky; in various places in Virginia, Ohio, and Western New York, as well as on the shores of Seneca Lake, from which it takes it name. It also exists in Canada West and several of the West India Islands; in the Duchy of Parma; in France; on the shores of the Caspian Sea; Rangoon, in the Burman Empire. Some of these places have produced large quantities and for a long period. The wells in the district of Rangoon are said to number five hundred, and are from three to five hundred feet deep. They yield four hundred thousand hogsheads annually, which is about 1,200,000 barrels. Oil has been taken from them for more than one hundred and sixty years.

Hard Times in Kansas.

We have had frequent reports within a few months of the terrible drouth prevailing in the territory of Kansas, more particularly in the southern section. For nearly or quite a year there has but little rain fallen in the territory, and in southern Kansas it is stated that not more than four or five inches of rain have fallen during the year. The consequence is there will be no crop, and how the people of that unfortunate section of country are to be fed during the coming winter becomes a question of the gravest importance. A letter from Mound City, dated July 7, published in the New York *Tribune*, says:—„Our Corn is near or quite dead; our grass for hay is entirely out of the question, for there is none; the hot sun has entirely destroyed it." The letter speaks almost bitterly of the impending ruin staring the people in the face. The writer says:—Hark! hear me tell God's truth. As I write in my house, the wind flaps over me; the sun heats it so that the wind almost *burns* me; my wife is now roasting eggs on the stone steps in front of my house; the stove and tin boiler are too hot to bear my hands on them; standing in the house where the sun cannot touch them; they are hot by the wind blowing upon them through the open door. Why, every flap of the wind is like the heat of fire from a burning building.

I have just shut the door to keep the hot wind from blowing on me, so that I can write. To say that it has not rained for twelve months would not be telling the truth; but to say that not more than four or five inches of rain had fallen in that time, would be nearly or quite true. Now, for God's sake, what are the people to do? We cannot stay here without food for ourselves and cattle. Many of us have not got money to pay for our land, or to get away with, to say nothing of buying food for our wives and children, either here or somewhere else. It is now time for all kinds of green sauce, yet none is here. Our last year's crop is all done, or nearly so. Unless the great God of Heaven sends us manna from some place, some of us must starve.

You remember the potato rot of Ireland. The kindness and liberality of the open-hearted Americans saved poor Ireland from starvation then; and may not the people of poor, down-trodden, long-suffering and now forsaken Kansas, have a faint hope that some eastern American will make the move to have provisions and clothing forwarded to the suffering poor of this territory? Many of us live on milk and Indian bread—the latter almost gone—the former will soon dry up for want of grass."

PROSPECT OF A FAMINE IN KANSAS.—Edward Hongland, formerly of the Syracuse (N. Y.) *Daily Star*, writes from Tecumseh, Kansas, to the Chicago *Press and Tribune*, a long letter, detailing the dismal aspect of affairs in Kansas. We extract a couple of paragraphs:

Editors Press and Tribune:—The present condition and prospects of the settlers of Kansas ought not to be concealed. Famine and distress are apparently at hand, and unless assistance be obtained from abroad, cannot be avoided. Since the 26th of last August, we have had but little rain or snow—not at any time during that period enough to moisten the ground to the depth of four inches.

Already hundreds of persons are preparing to leave the Territory with their families and remain in the States until next spring. From present indications, I verily believe the population will be reduced one-half by the middle of September. But those who remain here will need assistance. We have no garden vegetables or fruit of any kind. All our supplies will have to be purchased. There is not enough corn held over to afford breadstuffs for those who remain, to say nothing of horses or cattle. The great staples, flour, sugar, coffee, tea, &c., can only be had for cash in hand, and very few have got cash enough at their control, to purchase family supplies sufficient for sixty days. Nor will they have within a year.

Hundreds of responsible farmers would willingly and cheerfully purchase winter supplies of groceries, &c., in bills from $100 to $500 each, and pay legal interest from date, (10@20 per cent.) provided they could have a year to pay it in, by satisfactorily securing the amounts by mortgage on their farms worth four or ten times the amount wanted. Of the certainty and abundance of the security offered, not a doubt can be entertained. Another season must certainly bring us rain, abundant crops, a returning and new emigration, admission, public improvements, and a restoration of confidence.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1860.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

Democratic County Committee.

The Chairman of the late County Convention has appointed the following County Committee for the ensuing year:

GEO. JACKSON, Jackson twp., *Chairman.*

Alexander Br., Jno. Porter, and Nicholas Cresswell.
Birmingham, John Owens.
Barree, William Stewart.
Brady, George Eby.
Cass, George McKinney.
Cass Br., Adam Gehrett.
Clay, Robert G. McNeal.
Cromwell, Michael Starr.
Carbon, John McClain.
Dublin, Jonathan Roddy.
Franklin, Duncan Rankin.
Huntingdon, John S. Miller, F. B. Wallace and G. A. Miller.
Henderson, James Wilson.
Hopewell, George Hamilton.
Jackson, Dr. Miller.
Juniata, Wm. Speck.
Morris, Dr. Tabias Harnish.
Mt. Union, B. R. Foust.
Oneida, Daniel Reed.
Orbisonia, James Burket.
Porter, John Gemmill.
Penn, Jno. McLaughlin.
Petersburg, Jno. R. Hunter.
Shirleysburg, Jno. H. Lightner.
Shirley, Samuel H. Bell.
Springfield, Nathaniel K. Covert.
Lower West, Jno. B. Frazier,
Tod, James A. Cook.
Tell, Robert Gooshon.
Union, Levi Wright.
West, David Barrick,
Warriorsmark, James Chamberlin.
Walker, Abram States.

☞ The hurra boys of the Lincoln party have had several demonstrations in this place lately. What they lack in argument and strength they appear determined to make up in noise, and for that purpose they appear to have employed all the boys of town. With the assistance of some Democrats they raised a "Lincoln, Hamlin, Curtin and Wharton" pole at the upper end of town on Saturday last. Of course they will not count those Democrats "in" for anything more than the fun of the thing.

COUNTY FAIR.—The County Fair will take place this year at Huntingdon, on the old ground, commencing Sept., (Wednesday) 26th, to continue three days. The proceedings of the meeting held by the society last week, will be found in another column. The Military Encampment commences on Monday of the same week.

☞ The Standing-Stone Guards will be out in full uniform for the first time on Saturday next at 10 o'clock when the company will be organized.

A NEW PAPER.—We are to have a new paper established in this place in the course of a few days. Gentlemen are now in the city selecting the material. It will advocate the election of Bell and Everett for President and Vice President. Its course in county politics has not been made public.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR THE SENATE.—J. Sewell Stewart, Esq., of this place, announces himself in our advertising columns as an independent candidate for the Senate. In politics Mr. Stewart is an American-Republican-Peoples' Party, or something else of the Opposition stripe.

THE PEACH BORER.—Mr. John Hays, of Hollidaysburg, informs the *Register* that he has tried *coal tar* (obtained at the gas works) for two years past, as a remedy for the Peach Boror, with entire success. He dug a little basin about the root of the tree, raising the rim a couple of inches, and poured into it say a pint of the tar—renewing the application early in the spring. He is quite sanguine it will save the tree. Try it.

CHEAP AND USEFUL.—Along the borders of ponds and streams, and in moist sand all over the country, grows a little hollow-stemmed, leafless plant, ten to twenty inches high, and an eighth of an inch in diameter, which is known, generally, under the appropriate name of "scouring rush," though another name seems quite as appropriate, "vegetable file." Its outside is fluted, and the edges serrated, so that its effect when drawn across any substance is somewhat like that of a rat-tail file, and when used in a mass—that is a dozen or two doubled and tied in a bunch—it works like a wet sponge dipped in sand, and is one of the best things a housewife can use for scouring the inside of a churn, butter-bowl, and ladle, or kitchen table; or in short, any kind of wooden utensils; and, when well worn upon wood, is good for tinware. These rushes are both cheap and useful, and their use should be better known to all who live in regions where they are indigenous to the locality. And where they are not now growing, it is worthy of a thought whether they may not be planted and grown to a profit, not only for home use, but for the use of others.—Every one who has ever known their usefulness, will always bear them in remembrance. *Harrisburg Telegraph.*

CABBAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—Yesterday morning we received from Mrs. A. Willoughby of this place, a head of cabbage weighing fifteen pounds. This is certainly the largest cabbage in these parts or anywhere else at this time. We are informed that the head we received was only one of several as large and larger raised by Mrs. W. this season.—Mrs. W. will please accept our thanks for the handsome present.

Great Mass Meeting of the Friends of Bell and Everett.

Agreeably to previous arrangement, the friends of Bell and Everett, assembled in Mass Meeting, in the Court House, on Thursday evening, the 16th inst.

The meeting was organized by electing William Summers, President. Vice Presidents—Armstrong Willoughby, Dr. J. G. Camp. John Africa, P. Marion Lytle. Secretaries—Edmund Snare, J. H. O. Corbin.

The meeting having been duly organized, Col. Wm. P. Seymour, of Philadelphia, was introduced to the audience. He delivered a very able and eloquent address in favor of Bell and Everett, which was highly applauded.

E. C. Pechnin, Esq., Secretary of the State Executive Committee, was next introduced. His speech was a master effort.

After the addresses of the above named gentlemen, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the people of Huntingdon county, in Mass Meeting assembled, wearied of the foolish strife upon the question of slavery, which can result in nothing good, and which only tends to embitter the different sections of our common country against each other, while the more important and practical question of a PROTECTIVE TARIFF is entirely lost sight of in the unnatural strife, feeling the necessity of the inauguration of a new party which will ignore all such distracting matters,

Resolved, therefore, That we will support the Constitutional Union candidates, John Bell and Edward Everett.

Resolved, That the officers of the meeting act as the officers of the Constitutional Club of Huntingdon, and that the President of this meeting be authorized to appoint a County Executive Committee of five.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

WILLIAM SUMMERS, *Pres't.*

EDMUND SNARE, J. H. O. CORBIN, } *Secretaries.*

Another Arithmetical Prodigy.

A few days since we witnessed some astonishing displays of arithmetical genius by a young man named Meredith Holland, from Monroe county, Ky., who called into our office. If asked to multiply any two numbers by each other, however great, he would instantly give the result, as by intuition, and without any process of figuring. This he did in several instances, the numbers sometimes rising to millions and even billions. But the most singular manifestation of his powers was in calculating from the birth days of those present, and who propounded the test questions to him. For example, when the writer of this paragraph told him that he was born the 30th day of March 1814, he immediately answered, "Yes, your last birth day occurred on Friday; from that day to this (July 16), there have been 109 days; the whole number of days that you have lived from that time to this is 16,901; hours, 450, 840; minutes, 24,350,400. On making a calculation in the ordinary way, we found these statements correct in every particular, omitting, of course, the hours and minutes of the faction of the day on which the calculation was made.

Instantanious answers, similar to those from the date of the birth-day, was also successfully given to some half-dozen others, and, so far as we know, these answers were always correct. Certain trigonometric problems were also propounded to the yoong man, but the answers to these, though given with equal promptness, were not generally correct, owing as it appeared, to an inability to comprehend certain essential elements in the problems. His speciality related mostly to the arithmetical department, and in this he presents a prodigy sufficiently wonderful.

He is evidently uneducated, and is unable to explain the process by which he so quickly obtains the answers to the most difficult arithmetical questions, but says the moment a question is asked he knows the answer, as it were by intuition, and without the slightest mental effort.—*Life Illustrated.*

FIVE GENERATIONS REPRESENTED IN ONE FAMILY.—A gathering of an interesting character took place in High Ridge, Connecticut, on Thursday last. Five generations belonging to the family of Polly Stevens—formally known as Polly Curtess—comprising one hundred and eleven members, ninety-six of whom are still living, together with a few specially invited ones, met upon the premises of the old homestead for the purpose of commemorating so rare and auspicious an event. At table over one hundred seated themselves to partake of the refreshments provided, eighty being members of the above family.—Some of the remaining sixteen were living in Ohio, which accounted for their absence upon the occasion, the distance being too great.—Each generation, however, had its representative, from the great-great-grandmother seated at the head of the table, down to the great-great-grandchild held in its mother's arms—a fine specimen of a fat baby five months old. Such a gathering as this we have never witnessed before, and may never behold the like again. All were enjoying good health, and most of them are, to say the least, in comfortable circumstances.

After partaking of the plentiful variety furnished for the occasion, a suitable prayer was offered, and a brief address delivered by the Rev. S. W. Clark, of North Stamford. A novel and unexpected event then took place. It was announced that there was a child to be baptized, which proved to be the great-great-grandchild, a fine, healthy looking girl, the daughter of Gould and Caroline M. Raymond, of Williamsburgh, N. Y. The ordinance of baptism was accordingly administered by the Rev. T. D. Littlewood, and the name of Josephe Adelia given to the child. After a short prayer, this pleasant and interesting gathering dispersed.—*Exchange.*

☞ A few days since a case unparalled in the history of surgical operation on one's self took place in Memphis, Tennessee. A man named Patrick Dugan, who for some time had been under medical treatment at the City hospital, left that institution and went to a neighboring house, where he procured an axe, and went to the rear of the building, where, placing his leg upon a stump, with a stoical insensibility of real or pretended indifference to pain, he actually hacked the member off near the ankle. When discovered, a short time afterwards, he was still standing by the stump, steadying himself by one hand, and swinging the injured leg, the foot being still attached by a portion of the skin, as gaily as though he was the most delightful posturer known.

Clippings from Our Exchanges.

NOVEL REMEDY FOR WHOOPING COUGH.—A paper published in Preston, England, some time since, gave the following information to the public:

"Great numbers of children laboring under whooping cough, now visit the gas works in Preston, for the purpose of breathing the exhalations from the gas lime. It is said that all the little sufferers feel considerably relieved, and many are absolutely cured by this simple remedy."

A gentleman in Philadelphia recently took one of his children to the gas works there, while it was suffering severely from the whooping cough, and a perfect cure was effected.—It might be well for some of our physicians to try the experiment, and, if successful, a safe and easy remedy may be obtained for this dreadful scourge.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.—A horrible accident occurred at Freeport, Armstrong county, on the 28th ult., by which a man named Frank M'Callum lost his life in the following shocking manner: He was boiling salt at Mr. James' works, when by some mischance he was precipitated into the cistern of boiling salt water. He succeeded in crawling out, but there being no one near to assist him, he unforiunately fell back again in the scalding brine. Notwithstanding the second mishap, he got out without assistanee and walked to his home. He was actually flayed alive, and after suffering unknown tortures, at last found ease in death, twenty-four hours after the accident.

A COLORED CENTENARIAN.—There is living on the banks of the Ohio an old man, black enough to vindicate the honesty of his parentage, named Micajah Philips, and rejoicing in the age of one hundred and fifteen years. He says he had been going to see "the gals a long time when the resolutionary war broke out." He invariably calls that famous war the resolutionary war. He was originally a slave in Richmond, Va., and near the close of the last century was bought by the celebrated Blennerhassett, and taken to Ohio.

☞ On monday morning, 6th, about 3 o'clock, a most singular accident occurred at the Clarenden Hotel, in Buffalo. The *Republican* says:

"A colored waiter in the house by the name of Leroy Munday, with the rest of the servants, sleeps in the fourth story of the building over the dinning hall, his bed close up to the window. The night being very hot the window was open, and in his restlessness he rolled out. He fell a distance of some forty feet, in his descent striking the window-sills of one of the lower stories, causing the sash to fall, whereby a great noise was created, and finally landing on the top of a small out-building in the rear of the dwelling of John G. Deshler, Esq. The noise of the breaking glass in his fall, and his groans afterwards, attracted the attention of Mr. D. and others occupying that portion of the house, who went to the assistance of the injured man. He was, after some time, taken back to his room, and a physician obtained, who, in his examination, could find no bones broken or appearance of internal injury."

HEATED WIND STORM.—A heated wind storm passed over a portion of Kansas recently, which proved nearly as destructive to animal life as the recent tornadoes that visited with such terrible effect portions of Iowa. The wind arose about half-past ten o'clock in the morning, and contined until three o'clock in the afternoon. At one o'clock the mercury rose to 119½°, and contined so for about an hour, and then began to gradually decrease. The effect can scarcely be imagined. The wind blew a brisk gale, carrying with it a sultry, sulphurious smell. Two men in attempting to cross the country from Iola to Humboldt, (distance eight miles,) were overtaken and perished. There were three others at Humboldt, who were caught out with teams, which perished, the men alone surviving, and are now in a fair way to recover. There was scarcely a chicken left in the country. Hogs and cattle fell in their tracks and were suffocated. Various conjectures and reasons as to its course are given, but all unsatisfactory.

NOT INQUISITIVE.—The Paris (Ky.) *Citizen* has found a woman who is not inquisitive.—She had not seen the market house for thirty-five years, although she lives within two squares of it, and who has never seen the railroad, and has no curiosity to see it. She says she did get a glimpse of the cars once, from the street in front of her house, as they passed over the bridge, but she "paid no attention to them." She has not been to church for forty years, and the reason she gives is, that people now-a-days go to church to look at each others's fine clothes, and to show their own, whereas, when she was young, they went there to pray and hear preaching.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Sunday afternoon a week, a teamster employed in hauling luggage from the river to the camp-ground, near Tarentum, lost his life in a singular manner. While driving a load up to the camp-ground, quite rapidly, he was thrown out, and falling a distance of about nine feet he struck a stump with jagged points, one of which entered below his neck and ripped open his chest as far as the abdomen. Dr. Perchment, who was on the camp-ground, was sent for, but before he arrived the man died, having survived his injuries scarcely fifteen minutes. —*Pittsburg Post.*

☞ Dr. F. Newburry Clark, on Saturday last, extracted a tooth from Robison & Co.'s celebrated performing lion, at Buckhannon, Va. The operation was witnessed by some thirty or forty persons, and proved highly satisfactory to his lion highness as well as the spectators. Dr. C. has the tooth preserved which is quite a lion itself, from the fact that it has assisted in masticating three hundreds thousand pounds of beef.

☞ A meteoric stone, weighing from 400 to 500 pounds, fell, or was supposed to fall in McAlisterville, Juniata county, Pa., on 5th inst. A rumbling noise was heard by many persons at 5 P. M., and one lady saw something falling rapidly into a field. Near the place indicated by her, this stone was found; having been examined by a geologist, he made this report: That it resembled limestone; that it is circular in form, 3 feet 4 inches in diameter, 18 inches thick.

A SECTARIAN ROW.—The Catholics and Jews have come into conflict in Cincinnati. Archbishop Purcell refused absolution to Catholic servant girls employed in Jewish families, except on condition that they would leave their service. The Jewish Rabbi, Dr. Lilienthal, retorts in a letter to Archbishop, saying that if this policy is persisted in the Hebrew merchants of that city will discharge the thousands of Catholic workmen in their employ.

☞ A man by the name of Wm. Meadville, residing in Fostoria, Blair county, was stabbed in that place on Wednesday evening last, the 16th inst., by a man by the name of Hugh Osmund, injuring him so severely that he died in two or three hours. The circumstances of the case are as follows: It appears that Osmund went into Meadville's shoemaker shop, Meadville was engaged in making some sort of a plaster, Osmund made some remark in a joking way in relation to the plaster, which was answered by Meadville in an angry manner. Angry words followed, when Meadville jumped up from his seat and caught Osmund by the throat; Osmund had a barlow knife in his hand, and to get Meadville's hand from his hand, he struck at his arm with the knife, but the blow missed his arm and penetrated his heart. Osmund was arrested and committed to jail. He is married and has three children. Meadville was an unmarried man.

☞ At Russell's Foundry, in Chicago, on Thursday last, a number of men were engaged in casting, when one of them accidentally spilled his ladle of molten iron into the boots of another. The agony of the burn caused the second man to drop his ladle, the scalding contents of which fell upon the man who had charge of the crane. He let that fall, and in an instant the fluid spread throughout the shop, severely burning about twenty. Some of them were horribly burned in the breasts and legs, but not fatally.

☞ The Gwen county (Ind.) *Journal* says: "The census taker of Montgomery township has encountered an old lady who was one hundred and six years old last Fourth of July. She came from North Carolina, but has been here many years. She is still in the enjoyment of reasonable health and eyesight, and a sound mind. Her hearing is somewhat impaired, but the family converse with her in an ordinary tone of voice. With the assistance of a staff she can walk a quarter of a mile without resting. Her weight is supposed to be between forty and fifty pounds.

☞ In Portland, on a recent Sunday, a parishioner who usually wore a wig, appeared in his own natural shining bald head. His most intimate friends didn't know him; and the officiating pastor, under whose preaching he had sat for twenty-five years, said at the evening meeting, "that he had observed a venerable gentleman who had worshipped with them throughout the day, and he was happy to find he was then present; he would therefore call upon his aged friend to favor the assembly with a few remarks."

LONGEVITY.—Mrs. Elizabeth Litzenberger died at the Stark county, Ohio, Infirmary on the 1st inst., aged 102 years, 10 months and 20 days. It is stated that when a girl she was a great favorite of General Washington, for whom she cooked during his visits to Little York, Pa., which so pleased him that he offered her a permanent situation in his family, which she declined.

☞ We were shown yesterday the hat worn by General Jackson on the occasion of his inauguration as President of the United States for a second term. The hat is in an excellent state of preservation, and though in its style forcibly reminding us of its distinguished wearer, it would hardly pass for fashionable. It is white, very broad brimmed, and has a wide crape on it. The tip bears the imprint of the maker, "Orlando Fisk, Broadway 137, New York—manufactured especially for his Excellency, General Andrew Jackson."—*Nashville Banner, August 10.*

THE EARTHQUAKE IN KENTUCKY.—It has already been mentioned that at several places in Kentucky and Indiana the shock of an earthquake was felt on the morning of the 7th inst. At Evansville, Indiana, it was accompanied by a sound similar to that made by a heavy laden train of cars running slowly through a depot. Doors and windows rattled, and buildings jarred as if agitated by the moving of heavy goods on the same floor. In one hardware store on Main street, the shock was so severe as to throw over a large circular saw standing against the wall at an angle of 25 degrees. A letter says:—

At Hendersen, Ky., the shock was even more severe, though not of so long duration. The people left their houses and ran into the streets, though no damage was done. I am under the impression that the shock was heavier further South. The waves seemed to come from the southwest. Up to the time of the shock the heat was very oppressive—not a breath of air stirring. Since that time the wind has gradually increased, and the thermometer is sinking fast. Now (9.30 P. M.) the thermometer stands at 63. At 9 o'cock this morning it stood at 91 in the shade.—The sky is not clear, neither is it cloudy.—There appears to be a sort of mist that makes the stars appear dim. The breeze is still increasing. I understand the aurora borealis was visible at two o'clock this morning.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON—*Descent of a Thunderbolt*:—Yesterday afternoon, about half past three o'clock, one of the most startling phenomenons occurred immediately in the rear of Mr. J. B. Price's lumber yard office, rarely ever witnessed. The descent of a thunderbolt, filling the air for a number of rods around with a dense smoke or fog, loaded with strong sulphurous odor. Mr. Price's office and the new building in the course of erection adjoining it, suddenly becoming illuminated with an intensely red lurid light, simultaneous with a loud report, the shock of which was felt for several squares off. Some of the workmen in Mr. Price's new building felt the heat of the electricity quite sensibly, and say their tools at a moment presented the appearance of iron at a welding heat. It is curious that no one was hurt, or even shocked, although some ten or fifteen persons were in the immediate vicinity of the bolt.—*Hannibal (Mo.) Messenger, August 2d.*

A VOLCANO IN WISCONSIN.—One of the strongest phenomena in nature has recently developed itself near the Horse Lake, Polk county, Wis. Flames of fire came up through the earth in several localities, and one man's barn has been burnt down by it. Strange to say, the fire can only be seen in the daytime, the earth in the evening bearing a close resemblance to phosphorus. The air smells as if impregnated with sulphur. The most remarkable feature in this case is the fact that woolen articles in the houses located near by take fire, although there is nothing visible to ignite them. This is a fact, says the Chicago *Journal.*

☞ Three of the choir of young girls who, dressed in white, greeted Washington as he entered Trenton in 1789, on his way to assume the Presidency, and strewed his pathway with flowers, still survive. One yet lives in Trenton; one is the mother of Senator Chesnut, of South Carolina, and one, Mrs Sarah Hand resides in Cape May, N. J.

Independent Candidate for Senator.

To the People of the 19th Senatorial District.

The undersigned offers himself to the people of the nineteenth Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Somerset, Bedford and Huntingdon, as an indedendent candidate for Senator.

J. SEWEL STEWART.

Huntingdon, Aug. 29, 1860.—tf.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, August 23, by the Rev. G. Van Artsdalen, Mr. Jacob C. Peterson to Miss Martha Caroline Gallaher, all of Shade Gap, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, Aug. 25.—Export demand for FLOUR continues limited, and generally at prices below the views of holders, who are firm in their demands, with sales of about 1,800 bbls, mostly Diamond Mills. Family on terms kept secret, and in lots to the trade at $5.37½@5.50 for superfine, $5.62½@5.75 for extras, $5.87½@6.25 for family, and $6.50@6.75 per bbl for *fancy brands, as in quality.* Rye Flour is scarce and firm at $3.67½. Corn Meal is dull, and held at $3.37½ ₱ bbl.

Wheat.—There is not much offering, but the receipts are light and holders firm. Sales include about 5,000 bus. in lots, at $1.25@1.35 for common to prime Penna red. $1.36 for prime Delaware do, $1.38@1.40 for fair Ohio white, $1.45@1.55 for good to choice Penna and Western do. Rye is wanted at 73c for new, and 78c for old. Corn is rather fimer to-day, and yellow is quoted at 70@72c.—Oats continue in steady demand, and 3,000 bus prime new Delaware brought 33c; old Penna are worth 38@40c, as in quality.

Seeds.—There is not much doing. 100 bus Cloverseed sold at 9c ₱ lb, and Timothy at $2.40@2.75 ₱ bus. as in quality.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 1.
Head Quarters, 4th B. 14th D. P. U. V.

The several Companies, Staff Officers, and all members of the 4th Brigade, 14th Division of Pennsylvania Volunteers, are hereby ordered to attend an Encampment known as "Camp Patterson," to be held at Huntingdon, commencing on MONDAY, 24TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1860, and to continue six days. Companies will supply themselves with Camp Kettles, as there are none to be had from the State. Fresh Meats can be purchased on the Camp ground.

A cordial invitation is extended to all the neighboring Military to participate with us; a soldiers' welcome will greet you. *Ample preparations are being made for the* comfort of all who may be present.

By order of F. H. LANE,
Brigadier General, 4th B. 14th D. P. U. V.

A. S. HARRISON, *Aid-de Camp.*

Huntingdon, August 29, 1860.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

Public examination of teachers will be held in the respective districts of the county as indicated in the following table:

Porter	September 11th	at	Alexandria.
Warriors Mark	" 13th	"	Birmingham.
West	" 14th	"	Petersburg.
Brady	" 15th	"	Mill Creek.
Carbon	" 18th	"	Coalmont.
Walker	" 19th	"	McConnellestown.
Henderson	" 21st	"	Union School House.

Commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

R. McDIVITT,
County Superintendent.

August 29, 1860.

LADIES' ONE PRICE FANCY FUR STORE!

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 Arch St., between 7th & 8th Sts., Philadelphia, (Late of 818 Market St.)

Importer, Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of

FANCY FURS.

Having removed to my New Store, 718 Arch St., and being now engaged entirely in the manufacture and sale of *Fancy Furs*, which, in accordance with the "*One Price Principle*," I have *marked* at the *lowest possible prices* consistent with a reasonable profit, I would solicit a visit from those in want of Furs for either ladies' or childrens' wear, and an inspection of my selection of those goods, satisfied, as I am, of my ability to please in every desired essential.

☞ Persons at a distance, who may find it inconvenient to call personally, need only name the article they wish, together with the price, and instructions for sending, and forward the order to my address—money accompanying—to insure a satisfatory compliance with their wishes.

August 22, 1860.—3m.

VALUABLE TAVERN STAND FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale, that fine and profitable stand, in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting on Allegheny street, opposite the Broad Top Coal Depot, and known as "*The Broad Top House.*"

The house is furnished with bedding, &c., all of which, belonging to the undersigned, will be sold with the house.

This stand is one of the best in the county, and owing to its favorable location, always has a large run of custom. Possession will be given on the 1st day of April next.—Those wishing to purchase, will call upon Thomas P. Campbell, Esq., who will make known the terms, &c.

Aug. 22, 1860.—3m. A. MOEBUS.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—

Letters testamentary on the Estate of GEORGE McCRUM, Sr., dec'd late of Barree township, Huntingdon co., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said deceased, will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against his estate, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE McCRUM,
JOB SLACK,
Executors.

Aug. 22, 1860.*

G. A. & E. A. LANDELL,

No. 110 North Wharves, Philadelphia,

MANUFACTURE AND HAVE FOR SALE

CANDLES,

Spermaceti, Patent Sperm, Hydraulic, Adamantine, Hotel, Car and Tallow Candles.

OILS,

Pure Sperm, Lard Bleached Whale, Sea Elephant, Strained Whale, Tanners', Curriers', Palm, Oleine, and Red Oils.

SOAPS,

White, Yellow, Brown, Chemical Olive, Fancy, and other Soaps.

Aug. 15, 1860.—3m.

FARMERS' & DEALERS' HEADQUARTERS!!!

HANCOCK, CAMP & CO., Produce and General Commission Merchants, No. 47, North Water St., below Arch St., Philadelphia.

☞ Agents for all Guano's Super Phosphates of Lime, Pondrettes, and other kinds of Fertilizers.

☞ *All descriptions of Country Produce* taken in exchange or sold on *Commission.*

☞ Quick sales and immediate returns are guaranteed upon all consignments.

☞ We are the *sole Agents* for the best articles of Vinegar made in this city and elsewhere.

July 18, 1860.—6m.

HAINES BROS.' OVERSTRUNG GRAND ACTION

PIANO FORTES,

Celebrated for superior quality of TONE and elegance and beauty of finish. These Pianos have always taken the *FIRST PREMIUM* when placed in competition with other makers. CHALLENGE ALL COMPETITION. A splendid assortment of LOUIS XIV and plainer styles always on hand. Also Second-hand Pianos and PRINCE'S IMPROVED MELODEONS from $45 to $350.

☞ Every Instrument warranted.

GEO. L. WALKER'S
Piano and Melodeon Depot,
S. E. Cor. 7th & Arch Sts., Philadelphia.

July 25, 1860.—3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the Estate of RACHAEL A. McDONALD, late of Brady township, deceased, *all persons* having claims against said deceased will present them to me for settlement, and those indebted will please make immediate payment. JACOB GOODMAN

Administrator.

Airy Dale P. O., August 1, 1860.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, July 25, 1860.

HARRISBURG NAIL COMPANY'S AGENCY,

LEWISTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

$3.25 *PER KEG.*—This Company's Nails are equal in quality to the best Nails made in Pennsylvania, and far superior to any in this market, as our largely increased sales for the past three months will testify. For sale by

F. G. FRANCISCUS,
Agent Harrisburg Nail Company.

Discount to dealers—a large stock always on hand—all orders *promptly filled*—delivered at the railroad station or canal.

August 15, 1860.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

WEST WARD. MAIL.	WEST WARD. FAST LINE.	WEST WARD. EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EAST WARD. EXPRESS.	EAST WARD. THROUGH.	EAST WARD. FAST LINE.	EAST WARD. MAIL.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
4 44	6 44	5 49	Newton Hamilton.	10 15	3 08	9 52	
4 52	6 50	5 56	Mt. Union,	10 09	3 02	9 24	
5 07	7 03	6 09	Mill Creek,	9 56	2 49	9 09	
5 21	7 15	6 22	Huntingdon,	9 46	2 39	8 57	
5 37	7 26	6 36	Petersburg,	9 31	2 26	8 43	
5 45	7 32	6 43	Barree,	9 24	2 19	8 35	
5 52	7 37	6 49	Spruce Creek,	9 19	2 13	8 28	
6 08	7 53	7 05	Birmingham,	9 01	1 56	8 11	
6 17	8 00	7 10	Tyrone,	8 54	1 48	8 03	
6 27	8 07	7 19	Tipton,	8 45	1 40	7 53	
6 32	8 11	7 23	Fostoria,	8 41	1 36	7 48	
6 36	8 14	7 27	Bell's Mills,	8 38	1 33	7 44	
6 55	8 25	7 40	Altoona,	8 10	1 15	7 15	
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Wednesday, June 20th, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS,

Leave Huntingdon at 9.30 A. M. & 5.30 P. M.
" Saxton " 10.18 A. M. & 6.48 P. M.
Arrive at Hopewell " 10.46 A. M. & 7.16 P. M.

DOWN TRAINS,

Leave Hopewell at 12.20 P. M. & 7.36 P. M.
" Saxton " 12.50 P. M. & 8.04 P. M.
Arrive at Huntingdon 2.08 P. M. & 9.22 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN,

Leaves Saxton at 5.22 A. M.
Arrives at Huntingdon at 8.12 A. M.

ON SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH, a passenger car will connect with both trains from Huntingdon for Coalmont, Crawford, Barnet and Blair's Station, connecting at the latter place with Hack to Broad Top City, where first class hotel accommodations will be found. Visitors from Huntingdon can go direct through to Broad Top City, in time for dinner, spend the day on the mountain, and after tea return to Huntingdon same evening. Excursion tickets for round trip to Coalmont, Crawford and Blair's Station, $1.25. Residents along the line of road desiring to spend the whole day in town can do so by taking the accommodation train down in the morning.

J. J. LAWRENCE,
Supt.

June 20, 1860.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE TO NEW YORK.

SHORTEST IN DISTANCE AND QUICKEST IN TIME

BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG! VIA READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

MORNING EXPRESS, West, leaves New York at 6 A. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon, only 6¾ hours between the two cities.

MAIL LINE leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.30 P. M.

MORNING MAIL LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 8.00 A. M., arriving at New York at 4.30 P. M.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 P. M., arriving at New York at 9.00 P. M.

Connections are made at Harrisburg at 1.00 P. M., with the Passenger Trains in each direction on the Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroad.

All trains connect at Reading with trains for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Allentown for Manch Chunk, Easton, &c.

No change of Passenger Cars or Baggage between New York and Harrisburg, by the 6.00 A. M. Line from New York or the the 1.15 P. M. from Harrisburg.

For beauty of scenery, add speed, comfort and accommodation, this route presents superior inducements to the traveling public.

Fare between New York and Harrisburg five dollars.—For tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE, General Agent, Harrisburg.

July 18, 1860.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MAY 28th, 1860.

Two passenger trains leave Harrisburg Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8.00 A. M., and 1.15 P. M., for Philadelphia, arriving there at 1.25 P. M., and 6.15 P. M.

Returning, leave Philadelphia at 8.00 A. M., and 3.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon and 8.30 P. M.

Fares: To Philadelphia, No. 1 Cars, $3.25; No. 2 (in same train, $2.70)

Fares: To Reading, $1.60 and $1.30

At Reading, connect with trains for Pottsville, Minersville, Tamaqua, Catamissa, &c.

Four trains leave Reading for Philadelphia daily, at 6, A. M., 10.15 A. M., 12.30 noon and 3.45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8.00 A. M., 1.00 P. M., 3.30 P. M., and 5.00 P. M.

Fares: Reading to Philadelphia, $1.75 and $1.45.

The morning train from Harrisburg connects at Reading with up train for Wilkesbarre, Pittston and Scranton.

For through tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE,
General Agent.

July 18, 1860.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

AT THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

DON'T FORGET,

THE PLACE TO CALL

IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE,

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES.
HATS & CAPS.
FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C.
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!

G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionaries, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices.

The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods.

Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street Don't miss the place.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

THIS WAY! NEW GOODS!

LEVI WESTBROOK

Has just opened the best assortment of Goods in his line, ever brought to Huntingdon. His stock of BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children, comprises all the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best materials.

Also, a fine assortment of HATS for men, Boys and Children. HOSE in great variety for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses and Children. CARPET BAGS, SUSPENDERS, GARTERS, FANS, &c., &c.

ALSO,

SOLE LEATHER, CALF SKINS, MOROCCO, LASTS, and SHOE-FINDINGS generally.

Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen, repaired and made to order.

Huntingdon, May 9, 1860.

DR. ESENWEIN'S TAR AND WOOD NAPTHA PECTORAL,

Is the best Best Medicine in the World for the cure of Coughs and Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing, Palpitation of the heart, Diptherir, and for the relief of *patients* in the advanced stages of Consumption, together with all diseases of the Throat and Chest, and which predispose to Consumption.

It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of Asthma. Being prepared by a Practical Physician and Druggist and one of great experience in the cure of the various diseases to which the human frame is liable.

It is offered to the afflicted with the greatest confidence.

Try it and be convinced that it is invaluable in the cure of Bronchial affections. Price 50 cents per bottle.

ESENWEIN'S AROMATIC BALSAM,

A very valuable remedy for Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and all bowel affections. *Try it.* Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ The above Medicines are prepared only by

DR. A. ESENWEIN & CO.,
Druggists and Chemists,
N. W. Corner Ninth & Poplar Sts.,
Philadelphia.

N. B.—Sold by every respectable Druggist and Dealer in Medicine throughout the State.

[June 20, 1860.—1y.]

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

Miscellaneous News.

A DOMESTIC ROMANCE.—The papers relate the following story: One morning last week a scene occurred on the train from New York south, which for a time created quite an excitement among the passengers. Among those on the train was a lady about thirty years of age. She was good-looking and attracted much attention from her air of melancholy. At Princeton, a sun-burnt but very handsome gentleman entered the car in which the lady in question was seated. No sooner had the parties glanced at each other than the lady swooned. On recovering herself, it appeared that the gentleman in question was her husband, whom she had not seen for ten years. He had started for California when the gold fever broke out. The parties at the time resided in Princeton, New Jersey. The husband was taken sick and did not recover for some time. Prior to his convalescence the lady had gone South, in the capacity of a governess, and wrote that fact to her husband, who unfortunately, did not receive her letter. No answer to his letter reaching him, he thought his wife was careless of his welfare. A feeling of home came over him, and he returned to the States a few days ago.—Meantime the lady had fallen heir to a large Southern estate, left her by a member of the family in which she had been teaching.—These explanations being made, the once united couple started on a Southern trip together. There was a certainty of there being at least two happy persons on that train.

THE CAPITOLA.—This is the name of the jaunty saucy little hat and feather worn by the girls. It is decidedly the most becoming fashion lately hit upon. It is juvenile, and, however beautiful it looks on the young, the effect is quite the contrary when worn by ladies who have the traces of forty summers on their brows. For young girls—not married women and middle-aged ladies—it is the prettiest and most tasteful thing we have ever seen on their pretty heads. For all girls with passably regular features and tolerable complexions, it is the very thing.—It ought not, however, to be worn too much on the face, which gives the wearer a bold look. The idea is to droop the hat and feather a little, so as not to loose sight of that modesty without which a woman, young or old, is—leather and prunella.

A MYSTERIOUS BOX.—The treasurer of Amherst College, says the *Springfield Republican*, has lately received from Mr. Daniel Sears, of Boston, a heretofore liberal benefactor of the college, a small and carefully sealed box, with the instruction that it is not to be opened for one hundred years, on pain of a forfeiture of the which it contains. Speculation is at fault as to the contents, and the reasons for the accompanying condition. The shrewdest guess is that the box holds deeds of real estate in Boston, now under lease for one hundred years but then to be transferred to the college.—But let us be patient till 1960, and then we shall all know.

In order that fighting characters may know fully the severe penalty which the law imposes upon brutality, we append a section from the new Penal Code, passed by the Legislature last winter;

"If any person shall unlawfully and maliciously inflict upon another person, either with or without any weapon or instrument any grievous bodily harm, or unlawfully cut, stab or wound any other person, every such person shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and being convicted thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and to an imprisonment either at labor by separate or solitary confinement, or to simple imprisonment, not exceeding three years."

OIL.—The discoveries of oil on the Mahoning, in the neighborhood of East Brook, are creating considerable excitement. A number of persons from Newcastle, and elsewhere, are procuring sites. The editors of the *Lawrence Journal*, heard of one company in town taking a lease yesterday, and we are informed that the surface indications are fully equal to any in Venango county. The oil procured here is very fine, and those who have looked into the matter have no doubt that it exists in as great quantities in this county as anywhere.—*Pittsbury Post.*

OUTRAGEOUS ADULTERATION OF FOOD.—A correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, who signs himself an "Honest Baker," says that the bakers of that city use, as a cheap substitute for cream-of-tarter, a substance, of which the deadly oil of vitrol is the principal component. The statement is almost too shocking to humanity to be credible. A baker who would use such an article, knowing its character, ought to have his throat rammed full of the infernal mixture, and be burned at the stake with a fire made out of his own flour barrels.

☞ Gen. Sam Houston, in a published letter to J. C. Smith, Esq., dated Austin, Texas, July 31st, defines his position by saying that he has not witdrawn from the field, as has been reported in some of the newspapers—that his name was presented by his fellow-citizens without any agency of his own—that he "does not weigh success against principle, nor abandon a cause from motives of policy"—and that if it is the wish of the people to vote for him, they have a right to do so, and if they do not it must be recollected that he has not asked their suffrages.

TWO FULL MOONS.—A strange astronomical occurrence takes place during the present month—that of two full moons. On the first day of the month, at 11 o'clock and 33 minutes, the moon's phase changed from the first quarter to a full moon; on the 31st of this month there will be another change at 2 o'clock 57 minutes, from a first quarter to a full moon. This occurrence, which rarely happens, will be anxiously watched for.

WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WOSTENHOLMS' Celebrated IXL Knives and Razors, for sale by JAS. A. BROWN.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

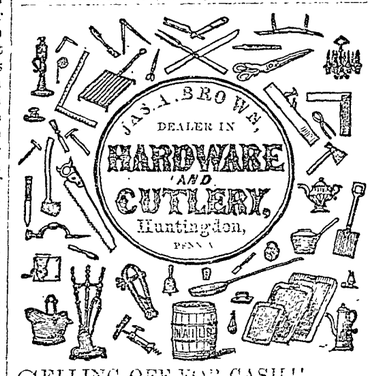
DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

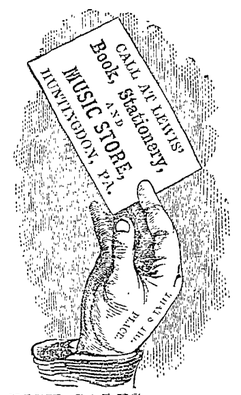
IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kinds of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.—ROGER C. McGILL, manufacturer of all kinds of castings, forge and rolling mill, grist and saw mill, thrashing machine, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, stoves of various kinds, kettles, plough shears to suit all kinds of ploughs; also, car wheels and railroad work, and has a new and improved plough that renders satisfaction to all farmers that have used them. I will keep all kinds of plough shears and ploughs at Messrs. Fisher & McMurtrie's, Huntingdon, and at Mr. George Eby's, Mill Creek, and will fill all orders promptly. The farmers will save money by getting shears and ploughs of McGILL, at the foundry head-quarters, the place to buy cheap. All kinds of produce, old metal and lumber, taken in exchange.—*Bring the pay and save ten per cent.*
R. C. McGILL.
Alexandria, March 7, 1860-1y.



SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!
BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and *small profits* in *cash*, are better than *roaring ear-store book accounts*, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce every body to crowd in for a share of the *bargains*.
His stock includes a complete variety of
BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS, CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE, OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY, VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE, MOROCCO, LINING SKINS, COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c.
Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.
☞All orders receive prompt attention.☜
JAS. A. BROWN.
Huntingdon, April 11, 1860.



"QUICK SALES
AND
SMALL PROFITS!"
Anybody in want of
FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,
OR
ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,
Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,
POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,
For Sunday and Common Schools,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,
ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
AMUSING GAMES
For Young Folks.
WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
VISITING CARDS,
CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,
CONVERSATION CARDS,
SONG BOOKS,
From 6 to 75 cents.
BLANK BOOKS,
Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,
SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
DIARIES FOR 1860.
Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristol and Card Boards,
WHITE BONNET BOARD,
INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,
Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's
WRITING FLUID.
Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
SHOULD CALL AT
LEWIS'
CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.
In the "Globe" building, Market Square,
where all who want to
SAVE MONEY,
go to make their purchases.

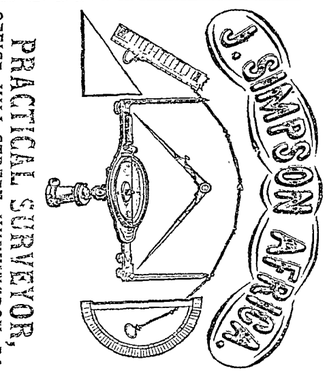
A CARD.—DR. D. S. HAYS offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Mooresville and vicinity. Office, at the lower bank or Neff Mills, opposite Mrs. Myton's store.
April 18, 1860-tf.

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS, for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—
NEW FIRM!
The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.
All orders will be promptly attended to.
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. ROTHROCK, WM. N. KIRBY.



JOHN PTASZYK,
PIANO FORTE, ORGAN AND MELODEON TUNER,
Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and of the county, that he will be in Huntingdon regularly twice a year, in June and December, for the purpose of tuning and repairing Piano Fortes, Organs and Melodeons, and musical instruments, of all descriptions.
☞All orders left at the Book, Stationery and Music Store of Wm. Lewis, will be promptly and faithfully attended to. [Dec. 14, 1859-1y.]

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
AND
COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS
BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS OF SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.
It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, ARTICLES, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS OF EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.
It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION OF DEBTS, with the STATUTE OF LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.
It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.
It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.
It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the LAW as to MARRIAGE DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT IN PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.
It Tells You The LAW for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.
It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and HOW to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.
It Tells You The LAW for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.
It Tells You How to make your WILL and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE with the laws and the requirements thereof in every State.
It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.
It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.
☞Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Store

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. H. O. CORBIN.
LAW PARTNERSHIP.—
J. H. O. CORBIN has, from this date, become a member of the firm of
SCOTT & BROWN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON,
in which name the business will still be conducted.
Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1860.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.—ORDERS *received at* LEWIS' *Book and Stationery Store for all new and old Books published in the United States. Books ordered every week.*

SAY AND SEAL,
By the author of "Wide, Wide World," and the author of "Dollars and Cents."—2 vols., 12 mo.; publishers price $2,00.
In evidence of the great popularity of this work, we need only say that 50,000 COPIES of the English edition have already been sold, and, up to the present time, we have been unable to furnish the books as rapidly as ordered.
We invite attention to the following notices:
"The authors have turned their intellectual wealth to the best purposes. Such books are better than hundreds of mere controversial sermons."—R. Shelton Mackenzie.
"'Say and Seal' is indeed a true, beautiful home book, that will be read with delight and profit by tens of thousands of our people."—Evening Bulletin.
"Decidedly the best book emanating from the authoress of 'Wide, Wide World.'"—Inquirer.
"A delightful book it is."—The Press.
"It is superior to 'Wide, Wide World.'"—North American.

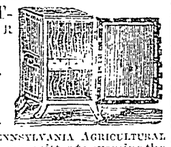
THE BIBLICAL REASON WHY,
A handsome book for Biblical Students and Sunday School Teachers, and a Guide to Family Scripture Reading, beautifully illustrated.—Large 12 mo., cloth, gilt side and back. Publishers' price $1.
This book makes the Bible a pleasant as well as profound subject of study. It leaves no difficult or obscure point unexplained. It renders every passage clear. It is exactly the volume that every family, which reads at all imperatively needs to place beside the Bible, as its best companion.
THIS VOLUME ANSWERS 1,493 QUESTIONS IN A CLEAR MANNER.
TESTIMONIALS OF THE CLERGY.
"I have given some attention to the 'Biblical Reason Why,' and feel bound to say that it seems to me to contain a vast amount of information on Biblical subjects, conveyed in a clear manner, illustrated by many valuable cuts, and printed on good paper. It constitutes a valuable addition to the apparatus of the Teacher, Parent, and private Christian."
Right Rev. ALONZO POTTER, D. D., LL. D.
Bishop of Pennsylvania.
"I have examined the 'Biblical Reason Why,' and find it to be a repertory of facts on Biblical subjects, set forth in a plain and intelligible way. Indeed, I am surprised at the amount of matter that is compressed into this volume. For use in families and schools, I consider it the best book of the kind I have seen."
Rev. JOHN McCLINTOCK, D. D., LL. D.,
President of the Troy University, and Pastor of St. Paul's Church (Methodist Episcopal,) New York.
"The attention I have given your book satisfies me that it cannot fail to give important aid to all students of the Bible, and especially that large class who have neither time nor means to bestow on larger or more critical works. The plan of your work is excellent, and the matter well chosen. It should have a large circulation. It will certainly be of great use in the study of the Holy Scriptures."
Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD,
Pastor of the Eighth street Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,
FOR EVERYBODY.
The Gentle Annie Melodist,
The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Song Book, No. 2,
The Dime Song Book, No. 3,
The Dime Song Book, No. 4,
The Dime Dialogues,
The Dime Speaker,
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.
For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

M. GUTMAN & CO.
SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.
The public generally are respectfully informed that M. GUTMAN & CO. have now upon their shelves a new and well selected stock of fashionable
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
to which they ask the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants.—Their stock will bear examination, and they respectfully request all to call and see for themselves.
Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.
A good assortment of
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,
will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.
Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.
M. GUTMAN & CO.
Huntingdon, April 4, 1860.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as
HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.
CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFES,
304 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ANOTHER TRIUMPH!



Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1859.
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY:—The subscribers, your committee to examine the contents of a Salamander Safe, of Evans & Watson, after being exposed to a strong fire on the Fair Grounds for eight hours, respectfully represent—
That after seven cords of oak wood and three of pine had been consumed around the Safe, it was opened in the presence of the committee, and the contents taken out, a little warmed, but not even scorched.
Several Silver Medals heretofore received by the manufacturers, and a large quantity of documents were in the Safe, and came out entirely uninjured.
The experiment satisfied us of the capacity of Safes of this kind to protect contents from any fire to which they may be exposed.
The Committee awarded a Diploma and Silver Medal.
GEO. W. WOODWARD,
JOHN W. GRAY,
J. P. RUTHERFORD,
ALFRED S. GILLETT.

STILL ANOTHER.
WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 17, 1859.—Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia.
Gentlemen:—The Salamander Fire-Proof Safe of your manufacture, purchased by us from your Agent, Ferris & Garrett, of our city, some nine months ago, was severely tried by burglars last Saturday night, and although they had a sledge hammer, cold chisels, drill and gunpowder, they did not succeed in opening the Safe. The lock being one of "Hall's Patent Powder-proof," they could not get the powder into it, but drilled a hole in the lower panel and forced in a large charge, which was ignited, and although the door, inside and out, showed the explosion not to have been a small one, it was not forced open. We suppose they were the greater part of the night at work on it. We are much gratified at the result of the attempt to enter it, and if the above facts are of any service, you are at liberty to use them. Yours, truly,
BAYNARD & JONES.

GREAT FIRE!—ANOTHER TRIUMPH!!
KNOXVILLE, Tennessee, March 13th, 1859.
Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia:
Gentlemen—It affords me great pleasure to say to you that the Salamander Safe which I purchased of you in February, 1858, proved to be what you recommended it—a sure protection from fire. My storehouse, together with several others, was burned to the ground in March last.—The Safe fell through into the cellar, and was exposed to intense heat for six or eight hours, and when it was taken from the ruins and opened, all its contents where found to be in a perfect state, the books and the papers not being injured any whatever. I can cheerfully recommend your Safes to the community, believing, as I do, that they are as near fire-proof as it is possible for any Safe to be made.
THOMAS J. POWELL.
☞A large assortment of the above SAFES always on hand, at 304 Chestnut street, (late 24 South Fourth street,) Philadelphia. [Nov. 16, 1859.]

SCHOOL BOOKS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
OSGOOD'S Spelling Book, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers, (old and new editions.)
SANDER'S do do do
SWAN'S do do do
COBB'S do do do
Webb's Normal Reader, No. 1.
Emerson's Readers.
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Scholar's Companion.
Smith's, Bullion's, Brown's and Tower's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emmerson's, Swan's, Colburn's and Ray's Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Berard's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Elements of Map Drawing, with plan for sketching maps by tri-angulation and improved methods of projection.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

PUMP MAKING.—
The public are informed the subscriber is still in the Pump Making business at Mill Creek, and will furnish pumps, including all wood work, with good timber, at different points on the Canal and Railroad, at 45 cents per foot. When timber and boarding are found, from 25 to 35 cents per foot. If the work is not well done, no pay will be exacted.
ISAAC WOOLVERTON,
Mill Creek P. O.,
Huntingdon co.,
Penna.
Refers to—
J. Sewell Sewart, Theo. H. Cremer, William Dorris, William Dorris, Jr., Thomas Fisher, Horatio G. Fisher, John Scott, Samuel T. Brown, David Blair and Judge Taylor, Huntingdon: and to Geo. Bucher, John Porter, Charles Porter and Wm. Christy, Alexandria.
March 28, 1860-6m.

WINDOW SHADES,
CORDS,
TASSELS, &C.,
and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

W. MEGAHAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR, Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

G. A. MILLER, Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

C. COUTS, Proprietor of the Mansion House.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER, Proprietor of the Jackson House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing. Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Leather, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.
REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace. Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 3, 1858.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28.)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

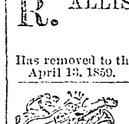
H. K. NEFF, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. April 13, 1859.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.
T. K. SIMONTON, *Proprietor.*
Dec. 28, 1859.

JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE,
HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
CHRISTIAN COUTS, Proprietor.
My old patrons and the traveling public in general, may expect warm receptions and good accommodations.
April 6, 1859.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.



VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,
For sale cheap at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

TRUSSES! BRACES!! SUPPORTERS!!! C. H. NEEDLES,
S. W. Corner Twelfth and Race streets, PHILADELPHIA.
Practical Adjuster of Rupture Trusses and Mechanical Remedies. Has constantly on hand a large stock of Genuine French Trusses; also, a complete assortment of the best American, including the celebrated Whites Patent Lever Truss, believed by the best authorities to be superior to any yet invented. English and American Supporters and Belts, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Self-Injecting Syringes, adapted to both sexes, in neat portable cases. French Pessaries, Urinal Bags, &c.
Orders and letters of enquiry, will meet prompt attention.
October 19, 1859-1y.

MUSIC
THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon. Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

READY RECKONER.
A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK ANDSTATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flateap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

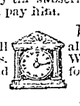
ENVELOPES—By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at D. P. GWIN'S

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

NOTICE TO ALL!!
The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. BRANDY, H. GIN, P. WHISKEY, and Mr. LAGER BEER, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm.* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.



CLOCKS, WATCHES and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.
JOSEPH REIGGER.
Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

FOR EVERYBODY.
TRY THE NEW STORE,
On Hill Street opposite Carmon's Store.
THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.
ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty.
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.
S. S. SMITH.
Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that

they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hill-side and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Huntingdon, April 26, 1856.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.
Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.
W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

NEW BOOKS!
FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE
THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.
THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.
THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.
DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc. Price, 50 cents.
HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.
HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.
HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep yourself warm. Call at M. GUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oct28.)

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes, at S. S. SMITH'S.

CLOTHING!—A large stock on hand, at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. Call and examine goods and prices. (oct28.)

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER,
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CLOTHED.
Call at the store of BENJ. JACOBS.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

CONFECTIONERIES of the very best. Call at MILLER'S.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS, For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential